The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. PLIMSOLL APOLOGIZES FOR HIS UNPARLIAMENTARY CONDUCT.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Plimsoll read an apology for his conduct last Thursday. He said he retracted the unparliamentary expressions with reluctance, but not his statements of facts. He then submitted his case to the judgment of the House.

Mr. Disraeli asked that the order moving for a reprimand of Mr. Plimsoll be discharged.

Messrs. George A. C. Bentick and Newdegate objected, but the order was discharged by an overwhelming majority amid vociferous cheering.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Bell, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from Hartlepool, by 498 majority, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Richardson, Liberal.

THIRD DAY OF THE GOODWOOD MEETING.

LONDON, July 29.—This was the third day of the Goodwood meeting. The principal event was the race for the Goodwood Cup, which was won by Aventurière. Scamp came in second, and Trent third. Apology was the favorite, the betting against her being 5 to 2. The betting against Aventurière was 7 to 1, against Scamp 10 to 1, and against Trent 11 to 1. There were seven starters. The following is a summary:

THE GOODWOOD CUP.—Value, 300 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit; second receives 100 sovereigns; two miles and a half; twenty-four subscribers.

Lord Ailesbury's b. f. Aventurière, by Adventurer, out of Cantine 4 years........................ 1
Sir J. D. Astley's br. c. Scamp, by The Rake, out of Lady Sophie, 4 years........................ 2
Mr. W. R. Marshall's br. c. Trent, by Broomielew, out of The Mersey, by Newminster, 4 years... 3

THE AMERICAN TEAM AT THE RACES.

LONDON, July 29.—The members of the American Rifle Team attended the Goodwood races to-day.

THE GRAND JURY INDICT COL. BAKER.

LONDON, July 29.—The Grand Jury at Croydon has found a bill for misdemeanor against Col. Valentine Baker, of the Tenth Hussars, who is charged by a young lady with assaulting her in a carriage on the South-western Railway.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, July 30—5:30 A. M.—It is reported in Manchester that arrangements have been completed for placing twelve steamers in the City of Dublin Steamship Company's service to convey passengers from Liverpool to Ireland during the O'Connell centenary week. It is expected that 10,000 persons will go to Dublin from various Home Rule centres in Great Britain.

The Fenian Amnesty Association announce a great mourning demonstration will be held in Dublin concurrently with the O'Connell procession of Aug. 6.

FRANCE.

EMBARRASSMENT TO TRAVELERS BY DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S FAILURE.

PARIS, July 29.—Many telegrams have been received here from Americans in various parts of the Continent holding letters of credit issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co., which have been dishonored, inquiring about them. It was rumored here to-day that the English and American bankers would accept Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes, and there was much disappointment when the report was found to be untrue.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON THE NON-PAYMENT OF UNITED STATES INDEMNITIES—THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

PARIS, July 29.—In the Assembly to-day M. Raoul Duval asked the Government why the United States had not paid to French citizens the indemnity due them for losses sustained during the civil war, while the claims of other foreigners had been settled. The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said the indemnity due to other foreigners was likewise unpaid. President Grant, in his last Message to Congress, recommended it to take legislative action on this matter. Congress, however, had not moved yet. In conclusion, the Duke Decazes said he had full confidence in the good faith of the American Government.

The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, as approved, consists of twelve Deputies of the Right, two of the Lavergne group, and eleven of the Left.

GERMANY.

MEDIATIONS BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

VIENNA, July 29.—The *Presse* says the Prince Bishop of Breslau, Monsignor Foerster, in his dual capacity as a German and Austrian Bishop, is mediating between the Vatican and Prussia, through the Papal Nuncio at Vienna. It is stated that the Nuncio himself is now in communication with the Prussian Embassy at Vienna.

SPAIN.

THE MAIN BODY OF THE CARLISTS AT CATALONIA—SEO DE URGEL TAKEN BY GEN. MARTINEZ-CAMPOS.

MADRID, July 29.—An official dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War announcing that the main body of the Carlists is concentrated in Catalonia. Gen. Martinez-Campos has taken the town of Seo de Urgel, in the Province of Lerida, among the Pyrenees, by assault. The citadel still holds out, but must yield to the heavy artillery of the Alfonsist troops.

SWITZERLAND.

RIOT OF STRIKING WORKMEN—TWO OF THE RIOTERS KILLED.

BERNE, July 29.—Twenty-two hundred workmen employed on the St. Gothard tunnel struck work to-day and became riotous. They gathered at the northern entrance of the tunnel and blocked it.

The Swiss Government sent a body of troops to the spot, who dispersed the rioters, killing two of them and wounding several others.

THE CHEROKEE CHIEF STILL ALIVE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—A dispatch from a reliable source in the Indian Territory says the reports circulated yesterday that Chief Ross had been assassinated, are untrue. He is at home well, and has been in no difficulty. His re-election next Monday is considered certain.

YACHTING AT THE ISLE OF SHOALS.

ISLE OF SHOALS, N. H., July 29.—Gen. Butler's yacht America and Rufus Hatch's yacht Resolute will sail two races—one on Saturday and the other on Monday next. One race will be with time allowance of sixteen minutes in favor of the America, and the second for the Sweepstakes Cup, offered, but not contended for, at the late regatta.

SENATOR THURMAN.

HIS SPEECH AT MANSFIELD FORESHADOWED—PROMINENT OFFICIALS UNDER THE SAME ROOF WITH HIM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEER PARK, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., Wednesday, July 28, 1875.

The attitude of Senator Thurman toward the Ohio Democracy has very naturally been the subject of much comment and criticism here as well as elsewhere, and perhaps more here for the reason that he has been staying here since the Columbus Convention, taking a breathing spell after the storm of popular dissent that followed its labors and his utterances. His surroundings have been good, and the chances are ten to one that his conclusions are fair and will be satisfactory to a majority of the people. They will not, I surmise, be of much use to his party, for his expressions will be strongly against its financial policy, and in favor of "hard money." His first speech, and perhaps his last, in this campaign is expected to be the effort of his life, replete with strong and pungent passages sustaining his right to entertain and express his convictions upon such vitally important questions to the whole country as the finances, regardless of its effect upon the local candidates of his party. He will, of course, seek to divest these utterances of all other significance than such as attach to individual opinion, and argue for a non-political and non-party solution of the financial problem, or the creation of new organizations for that purpose, with himself always with the "hard-money" leaders. He will speak somewhat of the other issues, and arraign the Republican Party for its misdeeds, but will deal mostly with his own relations to the canvass, and to an illustration of his financial views, giving expression to some new thoughts upon that subject suggested by the action of his party friends in Ohio.

Such will be the effort of Senator Thurman, Saturday evening of this week, at Mansfield, according to those who have knowledge of the facts, and what effect it will have upon the country and Democratic prospects in Ohio can soon be determined after the full text is before the public. He has just left this quiet retreat, and is now, I believe, in Columbus, putting the finishing touches upon his speech. He was here two weeks or more, and was the centre of attraction, every one being anxious to know what he was doing or going to do. While here he stopped a half mile distant from the hotel, as the guest of Hon. H. G. Davis, United States Senator from West Virginia. He was visited by some of the prominent public men of both parties, and at one time there were under this roof, and at the same private table, besides the Senatorial proprietor, Secretary Bristow, Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, Attorney General Pierrepont, Senator Thurman, ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, and others. This was a queer combination of sentiment and aspiration, to be sure, and it is seldom, indeed, in the history of political manœuvre or social life, that two prominent Presidential candidates of opposing parties are guests under the same roof-tree at the same time, but Thurman and Bristow did really break the bread of social life together and rub their ideas of finance and politics together under the spreading branches of the same oak tree without material injury. Senator Davis has a bank and coal mines at Piedmont, and large lumbering interests there as well as here. He is a quiet, unassuming man, with abundance of hard sense and sterling ability.

DAMAGES TO CROPS BY STORMS.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN OHIO.

MARIETTA, Ohio, July 29.—A severe storm of rain and wind passed over this section last night, causing a heavy loss of property. The five-story warehouse of the Marietta Chair Company, which was filled with furniture, was blown down and, with contents, destroyed. The loss is estimated at $75,000; no insurance. The whole country is submerged and the crops are greatly injured. There has also been great havoc among shade trees and chimneys.

DAMAGE BY RAIN IN CENTRAL MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—Accounts have reached here of another heavy rain-storm in Central Missouri. The rain fell during twelve to twenty-four hours in different localities, and did a great deal of damage to the crops and railroads. Large sections of flat country are submerged, and the banks of the creeks and streams are all overflowed. On some of the roads trains have been stopped by wash-outs, injuring the tracks and culverts, and also by land-slides. On other roads trains are seriously delayed by high water, and the unsafety of the tracks and bridges. The storm is said to be the severest of the season.

RENEWED FEAR OF AN OVERFLOW AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—The outlook in regard to an overflow is gloomy this evening. Contrary to all expectations the river here rose an inch to-day, and in the afternoon a heavy rain-storm swept over the city and adjacent country, while the news of heavy rains and freshets in the Missouri and Ohio Valleys indicates a still further advance with little prospect of a speedy decline.

THE STORM VERY GENERAL THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN OHIO AND INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—Reports of damage by the late rains continue to come in from all parts of Southern Ohio and Southern Indiana. All report swollen streams, submerged corn, and sprouting wheat.

THE WINTHROP BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Big George, John Anderson, and George Ford, the three men arrested here on Tuesday night on suspicion of being the Winthrop Bank robbers, were discharged to-night, the parties arriving from Winthrop to-night to identify them declaring they were not the men sought.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

BOSTON, July 29.—Two boys named Gould and Howe, aged thirteen and fifteen years respectively, were drowned at Natick to-day while bathing. William Hall, aged seventy-seven years, brother of the well-known shipbuilder Samuel Hall, fell from the wharf foot of Border street, East Boston, to-day and was drowned.

ASSASSINATED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

CAIRO, Ill., July 29.—Capt. Sisney was shot and killed last night at Carbondale, while sitting in his own house. The assassin is unknown, but is supposed to be one of the Williamson County band, as Capt. Sisney had been threatened by them.

RHODE ISLAND VETERANS' REUNION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—Eleven regimental associations of Rhode Island veterans held a reunion at Oakland Beach to-day. There was a large attendance. Gen. Burnside took command at dress parade, and the line was reviewed by Gov. Lippitt.

RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Huntington, West Va., reports that the steamer My Choice, upward bound, ran over a skiff containing four men, unknown, last night, and all were drowned.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CAMP-MEETING.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The St. Lawrence International Camp-meeting Association have made arrangements to hold an international camp-meeting on their ground, nearly opposite Brockville, commencing Aug. 25 and continuing ten days.

THE BREAK IN THE FRENCH CABLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—A steamer will shortly leave to repair another break of the French cable near Cape Sable.

WASHINGTON.

THE 3.65 DISTRICT BONDS.

IMPROPER USE OF THE BONDS BY THE COMMISSIONERS—TEN MILLIONS THE LIMIT OF ISSUE—LETTER-CARRIER SERVICE—THE SIOUX INDIAN COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The District Commissioners seem to have interpreted the law relative to the 3.65 bonds in a manner which is not sustained by the Register of the Treasury. The bonds have been used to pay for new work, as well as to settle old floating claims. The Register of the Treasury is of the opinion that the law cannot be construed to permit the use of these bonds for new contracts, but that by the letter and spirit of the law the bonds were intended for the settlement of unliquidated indebtedness. It has also been urged that there was no limit to the amount of bonds which the Commissioners might issue. The Register of the Treasury has discovered, however, that Congress appropriated money enough to pay the interest on but ten millions of these bonds. This amount he concludes, therefore, is the limit intended by Congress. He will consequently refuse to issue these bonds in excess of ten millions. The amount already outstanding is $9,500,000. Large quantities of these bonds have been negotiated in New-York and New-England.

THE WHISKY TRADE.

A DELEGATION OF DISTILLERS CALL AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—SOME CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS DESIRED.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A delegation, composed of Messrs. J. W. Gaff, of Cincinnati; Thomas, of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., of Louisville; Friebury, of Friebury & Wokum, of Cincinnati; Francis, of Zell & Francis, of Peoria; Boyd and Moss, of New-York, representing the convention of distillers which recently assembled at Cincinnati to consider the best interests of honest traders, were at the Treasury Department to-day, and had a long interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who was attended by Mr. Chesly, solicitor of the bureau; Mr. Holmes, acting chief of the Spirits Division, and Mr. Yaryan, chief of the Special Agents' Division.

The members of the committee were encouraged by the Commissioner to present very freely their views upon the subject of their visit, and in response all made suggestions with regard to a modification of the regulations governing the trade in spirits, and especially requested a more stringent rule as to the transfer of Gaugers and Storekeepers, arguing that these officers should be transferred from one district to another, and even from one State to another, as often as once in thirty days, instead of sixty days, the present period for making transfers. The committee also wanted a modification of the rule governing the transportation of old spirits, showing the natural outs; and the matter of seizures upon technical grounds was also discussed, the committee averring that very often seizures were made by Government officers upon purely technical grounds and without proper examination, thus putting distillers and rectifiers to much unnecessary annoyance.

The interview lasted three hours, the Commissioner and his assistants fully learning the views of the committee and answering any questions upon which they desired information. No conclusion was reached. The Commissioner will, however, give the subjects discussed careful attention. After the business in the bureau with Commissioner Pratt the committee paid their respects to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

LETTER CARRIERS.

The impression prevails abroad that the Postmaster General will advocate before Congress the abolition of the carrier system in cities with a population less than 100,000. This is a mistake. Were the question a new one he would hesitate about establishing free delivery in the smaller cities, but as the system has already been established he has no idea of reversing the action heretofore taken, but will do all he can to promote the efficiency of this branch of the service.

LIGHT-HOUSE NOTICES.

The Light-house Boards give notice that on and after Aug. 10 a flashing red light showing every fifteen seconds will be exhibited from the light-house recently erected at Poverty Island, Lake Michigan, Wisconsin, and the temporary light heretofore shown from the top of the dwelling will then be discontinued. Notice has been received from the Government of the Dominion of Canada that a light-ship has been stationed near Bar Point, Lake Erie, and the lights shown for the first time on the 3d inst., latitude 41° 59′ 40″ north, longitude 83° 6′ 20″ west. The vessel is anchored in eighteen feet of water, fifty fathoms to the southward of the west end of the reef and is distant from Bois Blanc light five and one-half miles, bearing nearly due south, and from Bar Point south one-quarter west. Two fixed lights are exhibited from the foremast of the vessel, a red light at an elevation of forty-eight feet from the deck, and a white light at an elevation of forty feet. The lights will probably be seen at a distance of ten miles. The vessel is painted red, with the words "Bar Point Light-ship" on each side in large white letters. Vessels passing should not go within half a mile of the light-ship on any side, and vessels of heavy draught should pass to the southward. A bell will be rung during thick and foggy weather.

UTAH MINING CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the case of the Magnolian Mining Company and other claimants against the application for a patent for the Mono mine in Utah, affirming the decision of the Land Office in regard to the Magnolian, and holding it to be a good adverse claim; that the Shoo Fly adverse claim had been waived, and holding that the adverse claim of William A. Brooks must be settled in court before a patent can issue for the Mono; holding that the law is complied with in regard to citizenship if citizenship is properly alleged and not controverted, and that any state of facts which show that the person alleging an adverse claim has a better right to the premises sought to be patented, or any portion thereof, than the applicant for patent is the proper subject matter of an adverse claim, and when properly set forth should be treated accordingly.

THE KUKLUX.

Attorney General Pierrepont said yesterday, in response to the question whether he had recently received any account of Kuklux outrages, that he had received none since he has occupied his present position. The number of applications for pardon is not so large as heretofore, the circular issued several months ago by the Attorney General on that subject being more rigid in its requirements than the course formerly pursued.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Bishop Ames, of Georgia, has notified the Secretary of the Interior that, owing to the lateness to which the Sioux Commission will be prolonged, it will be impossible for him to accept the position as Commissioner which has been tendered him. His official, church, and diocese duties will occupy his time to the exclusion of other matters. No one has yet been selected for the vacancy.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Controller of the Currency has advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,270,590 additional national bank circulation for the month ending July 28, eighty per cent. of which is to be retired in legal-tender notes; making the whole amount of legal-tender notes retired since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $7,244,892. The amount of legal-tender notes deposited since July 1 by national banks for the purpose of retiring their circulation is $1,860,910, making the whole amount of legal-tender notes deposited since June 20, 1874, $27,389,967. The total amount of additional national bank circulation issued since June 20, 1874 is $12,871,482, and since Jan. 14, 1875, $9,056,115. The total amount of national bank circulation outstanding Jan. 14, 1875 was $351,861,450, and on July 28, 1875, $350,512,538.

DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER AT BARRANCAS.

The following dispatch has been received by Surgeon General Barnes:

FORT BARRANCAS, July 28.

Lieut. Deshler died at 4:40 P. M. to-day.

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

The following was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day:

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, July 29.

Mrs. Lieut. Ingalls died last night. Nineteen deaths have occurred at Barrancas out of sixty-four cases. All in the yard are well.

(Signed.) GEORGE E. BELKNAP,
Captain U. S. N.

MR. SPINNER'S ACCOUNT ALL RIGHT.

The First Auditor and First Controller of the Treasury have just completed the settlement of the accounts of ex-Treasurer Spinner for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last, and report that they are entirely accurate—not a single error being discovered in the account. The amount involved aggregated $329,718,389 62.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts to-day, $687,079; internal revenue receipts, $376,556. The Customs receipts for the week ending the 24th inst. were: From New-York, $2,428,079; from Philadelphia, $182,062; from Baltimore, $201,487; from New-Orleans, week ending 17th, $17,326; from San Francisco, week ending 17th, $364,120.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Rear Admiral Pennock has reported his arrival at New-York, having been detached from the command of the Asiatic Squadron on the 24th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders; Midshipman F. S. Hatchin has been detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders; Midshipman A. F. Freeman, late of the Saranac, has been placed on waiting orders.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for furnishing the Navy-yards throughout the country with live-oak timber during the present fiscal year has been awarded to George Southard, of New-York. About $10,000 worth of such timber will be required.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,337,469; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $62,840,000; coin, including $23,127,700 in coin certificates, $70,049,171; outstanding legal tenders, $375,771,580.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The Columbia Typographical Union, at a meeting this evening, took action regarding the notice of the various employers that they will not be governed by the rules and regulations of the union after Aug. 2, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Union be instructed to continue work in the various offices until such time as our laws are violated or infringed upon.

APPOINTMENT.

Baker Pegram has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster General Jewell returned from Connecticut this morning.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE—THEIR THEORY OF THE CRIME.

BEAVER, Utah, July 29.—In the Mountain Meadow massacre trial, Mr. Spicer occupied all the morning in addressing the jury for the defense. He stated the theory of the defense to be that the emigrants, by their own misconduct at Corn Creek, so enraged the Indians that they sent runners ahead, gathering help from other tribes, till at the Meadows they numbered 400 or 500; that the whites did sell supplies to the emigrants and treated them well; that Lee held no military or church office, but was simply a farmer to the Indians; that on the grounds he tried to protect the emigrants, and wept when the massacre was proposed; that not Lee, but William Botement, went with the flag of truce, and Lee went to the corral and stayed there two hours, believing the treaty was bona fide; that while in the emigrant's corral, Haight, Higbee, and Klingen Smith were plotting to kill them; that what the whites did was through fear of death at the hands of the Indians, who threatened that if they did not help to kill the emigrants they would kill them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spicer's address, Samuel Pollock was called and sworn: Ezra Curtis, Lieutenant of the Militia, called him out from Cedar City to go to the Meadows; was told to save the emigrants and bury the dead; took guns and spades; lay in camp in sight of the emigrants; saw no one but Indians, who were shooting from various points; next morning Lee arrived and more men and more Indians; the flag of truce went out and the emigrants' messenger met it; saw the emigrants come out soon ahead of these men and walk with the Militia; heard the report of guns, but could not then see them; when I did see them I saw the Indians rushing in.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 30—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest on the eastern Gulf coast, and is rising in the north-west and upper lake region; it is lowest off the southern New-England coast; cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed from the Ohio Valley to the Middle States, and exteneded to New-England. Occasional rains have also fallen in Tennessee, North Carolina, and from Dakota to Northern Michigan, and on the west Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen in the extreme north-west and northern portion of the upper lake region. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and slightly from Cairo down.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising and stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, slight changes in temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the last two occasional rains.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains from lower Michigan to Missouri and Kansas.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, westerly winds veering to northerly, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, westerly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, falling followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to north or west; cloudy and rainy weather, succeeded by clearing and warmer weather.

The Ohio and lower Mississippi Rivers will continue slowly rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874	1875.
3 A. M.	71°	68°	3:30 P. M.	75°	66°
6 A. M.	70°	70°	6 P. M.	72°	67°
9 A. M.	70°	72°	9 P. M.	71°	65°
12 M.	76°	75°	12 P. M.	69°	64°

Average temperature yesterday........................68⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........................71¾°

MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 29.—The body of a murdered man, named Frederick White, of Sterling Centre, Mass., was found to-day on Coit's Wharf in this city. The body apparently, had been carried after the murder to the spot where it was found, as the blood from such wounds as his would have been greatly in excess of that about the body. The deceased was probably aged about twenty-five.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

MEETING OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WITNESS LORD GUILTY OF ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE—THE LORD CONTRACT—OTHER CONTRACTS OF DOUBTFUL REGULARITY—AUDITOR THAYER'S TESTIMONY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—The Legislative Canal Investigating Committee met here to-day, Senator Cole presiding. Senator Booth and Assemblymen Seward and Waehner were present. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, George D. Lord has been duly subpœnaed to appear before this committee at this time to give testimony, which subpœna he has disobeyed by failing to appear, and

Whereas, At a former meeting of the committee, when he has attended before this committee under subpœna, he has been excused from being examined for the reason that important business interests required that he should be elsewhere, and

Whereas, This committee is satisfied there is no such excuse for his non-attendance to-day, therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the said George D. Lord is guilty of an abuse of privilege of the Legislature of this State, and that these facts be reported to the Legislature for action thereon.

F. C. Davis, Canal Appraiser, testified to the performance of work by George D. Lord, on the Black Rock Harbor improvement, to the amount of $119,000, and the awarding of that amount to him [Lord] by the Canal Board.

AUDITOR THAYER ON THE STAND.

Auditor Thayer testified to the payment of this money, per resolution of the board, adopted July 21, 1874. He said, during the pendency of the Lord claim for work on the Black Rock Harbor, Mr. Dayton was Secretary of the board. Mr. Thayer then read from the printed minutes of the Canal Board the action of said board on the Lord claim. The amount of the award was put in the budget for the payment of the award of the Canal Board and the Canal Appraisers. Certificates were issued to the parties obtaining awards, bearing interest at six per cent. Soon after I came into office Lord spoke to me about the payment on his award. He said it was the practice of the Auditor's office to borrow the moneys in charge of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to pay the awards. I replied that I would look into the matter. I did look into the matter, and found that the practice of the office had been as stated. I called a meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which was held July 21, 1874. At that meeting a resolution was passed authorizing me to anticipate the payment of the awards to the amount of $200,000, the money to be advanced out of the Sinking Fund. There was no understanding as to whom awards were to be paid with this $200,000. The day after the meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, Mr. Davis presented a certificate of George D. Lord for $29,000, which I paid, with interest. On the 23d of July Mr. Davis brought another certificate of Lord's for $90,000, which I also paid. I have declined to pay awards this year. I intend to call a meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund as soon as possible to have funds advanced. Some of the contractors have asked for money due on awards. A draft for $24,000 on my department for the amount due on the Mowry contract, went to protest. I declined to pay, because the Canal Investigating Commission advised me that there were great irregularities in the contract. The draft has since been paid, the Attorney General, who looked over the notes in the possession of the commission in regard to the contract, advising me to pay it. The Canal Commissioner in charge of the division on which the work was done also advised me to pay. The suggestion from the Canal Commission was in writing.

Mr. Thayer then read a letter received by him from the Canal Commission, stating that there were gross irregularities in several contracts, naming the contracts. The Commission have stated to me that generally they have found that the work on the canals done by the contractors, falls below the estimates in quality and quantity. The following is the letter of the Commission:

CHAIRMAN BIGELOW'S LETTER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK CANAL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION, ALBANY, July 8, 1875.

Hon. Francis S. Thayer, Auditor:

SIR: We have the honor to report to you that, from an investigation of the several contracts hereinafter named, we find that there have been gross irregularities in the construction of the work thereunder, and we, therefore, suggest that no further payments be made thereon until a thorough investigation by the proper authorities shall have been made. The following are the contracts to which your attention is directed, viz.:

Willard Johnson, Oct. 15, 1869, lower lock, upper side cut, West Troy.

N. L. Osbourn, Oct. 20, 1874, sections 1, 2, and 3, Champlain Canal.

M. A. Nash, Aug. 7, 1872, enlargement of the Champlain Canal at Whitehall.

H. D. Denison, Sept. 9, 1869, lower aqueduct to lock No. 20.

Daniel Candee, Oct. 20, 1874, lock No. 31, West Troy.

J. & V. Brown, Oct. 20, 1874, 200 chains west from Fort Plain.

Flager & Reilly, Oct. 20, 1874, Fort Plain work.

H. D. Denison, Sept. 9, 1869, Utica.

Charles Nichols, Aug. 19, 1872, Frankford, lock to Nowine's Point.

Horace Candee, Oct. 20, 1874, Frankfort.

J. Brown, Aug. 11, 1874, Menandes Road bridge.

Horace Candee, Oct. 21, 1874, Jordan level.

Thomas Gale, Aug. 18, 1874, Jordan level.

Finnegan & Field, Dec. 8, 1874, locks Nos. 47 and 48.

H. J. Mowry, July 26, 1873, Black Rock improvement.

Very respectfully. JOHN BIGELOW,
Chairman of Commission.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

Q.—Do you ever obtain money from any other source than that which you have mentioned? A.—I have borrowed money from the banks sometimes, and have paid for work at Utica out of my own pocket; I paid the money to Horatio Seymour, Jr., engineer in charge of the work; the work in question had been commenced by Denison and abandoned; I paid the money not as Auditor, but in my private capacity; the work was abandoned by Mr. Denison last Spring, and the Commissioner of the Eastern Division put Mr. Seymour in charge of the work to complete it, and get the canal ready for navigation. Mr. Seymour proceeded for a while, and then came down to me for money. I told him that the work was being carried on irregularly, and that I could not pay for it; that there was no law for paying for it. After consulting with the Governor, Deputy Attorney General Fairchild, and Mr. Seymour, and by an agreement with them, I advanced $15,000 to Mr. Seymour. I then drew a section, and placed it in the extraordinary repair bill. The bill passed, but was vetoed by the Governor. The money was advanced with the understanding of all the parties referred to that an amount to make me good was to be put into the Extraordinary Repair bill. In paying the money to Seymour the Commissioner in charge of the division on which the work was done was ignored. I hold Mr. Seymour's receipt. There is no law requiring an engineer to account for expenditures of money on the canal.

No further testimony of consequence was taken to-day.

TROUBLES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Letters from Fort Smith represent Indian feuds as prevalent. The elections have always been more or less noted for violence and bloodshed, but during the present season the contest for principal chief is more than usually bitter and sanguinary. Within the past six weeks at least fifty persons have been either killed or wounded, the difference of principles between the Ross and Downing parties having changed to a mere feud between families or clans. Some of the white citizens of the Cherokee Nation are in great fear and have appealed to the judicial authority for protection.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM'S TRIAL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The Court of Inquiry in the matter of the presentment of Bishop Whittingham for refusing to, or neglecting to, bring to trial the Rector and Assistant Rector of Calvary Church for using certain prayers for the dead which were charged to be contrary to the doctrine and canons of the Episcopal Church, assembled this forenoon in the lecture-room of Grace Church. Thirteen of the sixteen members of the court were present.

All that can be learned to-night of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry is that it was fully organized to-day, with Rev. Charles Breck, of Wellsboro, Penn., as presiding officer. In the afternoon the presenters were admitted and the hearing of the case begun. The morning session continued until 4 P. M., when a recess was taken until 8 P. M. The evening session continued until 11 P. M. The President and members of the court decline to make public any of the proceedings whatever, withholding even the name of the Church Advocate appointed. The court is composed of two clergymen and two laymen from four dioceses, making sixteen members in all. The following members are present:

Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.—Rev. Charles Breck, of Wellsboro; R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, and J. L. Atalee, of Lancaster.

Diocese of Pittsburg.—Rev. R. S. Smith, of Uniontown; Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburg.

Diocese of Virginia.—Rev. J. S. Hanckel, of Charlottesville; Rev. Dr. S. H. Horton, of Alexandria; Judge Shefly, of Staunton; N. H. Massey, of Charlottesville.

Diocese of Maryland.—Rev. M. Lewin, of Port Tobacco; Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Brownville; Hon. D. R. Magruder, of Calvert County; E. Wyatt Blanchard, of Baltimore.

Absent.—Rev. Augustus Marple, of Scranton; Rev. Dr. Henry Spaulding, of Pittsburg; John H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburg.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred last evening in Solon's planing mill, No. 219 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., which spread to the cotton batting factory of Goodman & Myers at No. 217, and to the dwelling of John Conners at No. 215, in the same street. The damage to the planing mill amounted to $10,000; insured in the Bangor and Augusta companies for $1,000 each. The stock in the cotton batting factory was damaged $500; no insurance. The buildings were owned by Peter Lap; no insurance. The dwelling-house, owned by John Conners, was damaged $400.

Schouler's Mills, at Arlington, Mass., 125 feet long and four stories high, with a seventy-five feet extension, occupied by Samuel Baxendale as a shoddy factory, was burned yesterday morning. The fire caught from a picker on the upper floor. The loss is $20,000.

The Mount Washington House and outbuildings in Gorham, N. H., were wholly consumed by fire last evening. A defective chimney was probably the cause. The loss is about $7,000, and is said to be covered by insurance. The furniture was saved principally.

Senator Kaulback's dwelling and out-houses at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, were burned on Wednesday night, and a servant man and woman were burned to death. The members of the family narrowly escaped with their lives.

The foundry and machine shops of W. S. Lincoln, and the plow-handle factory of J. H. Tucker & Co., at Logansport, Ind., were partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $10,000; fully insured.

The residence of W. Andreas, near Uhricksville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $9,800.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The jury in the Waddy Thompson case, at Memphis, Tenn., are still out.

James R. Smith, City Clerk elect of Montgomery, Ala., and ex-member of the banking-house of Farley, Smith & Co., died yesterday morning.

Owen O'Neil, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens and iron merchants of Utica, died yesterday in his seventy-eighth year.

Loga Carter, colored, aged twelve years, accidentally shot and instantly killed her brother George, nine years of age, at Baltimore, yesterday.

Hon. J. T. Elliot, ex-member of Congress from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, died at Camden Wednesday.

Thaddeus Durland, a wealthy gentleman, was robbed at a hotel at Chester, N. Y., by burglars Wednesday night of a gold watch of the value of $400.

During the trial-trip of a new ferry-boat on the Delaware River, at Philadelphia, yesterday, John Conley, a machinist, while drawing a bucket of water out of the river, fell overboard and was drowned.

Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court at Memphis, Tenn., has appointed R. K. Dow Receiver of the Little Rock Railroad, he having previously been appointed by the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.

LOUISIANA LEVEE BONDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 29.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana, sitting at Monroe, yesterday passed on some of the important cases submitted to them in connection with the Funding law. They decided acts Nos. 32 and 115, under which the bonds known as the $4,000,000 and $3,000,000 levee issues were made, to be constitutional. Most of these bonds are held in Europe, over $1,000,000 of which have been received in this city for funding. The Funding Board are mandamused to fund them. There remains one other levee issue to be passed upon.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Cynthiana, Ky., says: "Dr. C. L. Donally, a dentist of that place, approached Dr. Peckover, another dentist, saying that he [Peckover] had called him a liar, and shot Peckover through the heart, killing him instantly. Donally surrendered himself to the officers, and while being conveyed to the jail was shot and killed by R. H. Ridgely, brother-in-law of Peckover. Ridgely is now in custody.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—David C. Slaughter, a prominent citizen of Tipton County, Tenn., while returning home from Covington yesterday was shot and dangerously wounded by some person concealed on the roadside. The shooting is supposed to have been done by a negro, as Mr. Slaughter recently shot and killed a negro whom he was attempting to arrest for horse-stealing.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—The *Daily Despatch* of to-morrow will contain an announcement, signed by Hon. Allen C. Beach, Chairman, that the Democratic State Committee will meet at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., to arrange the time and place for holding the State Convention.

SUSPENSION OF A TORONTO FIRM.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 29.—Campbell & Cassel, bankers and brokers, have suspended until advices can be received from England as to the fate of the sterling bills of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on foreign agents, on which Campbell & Co. are indorsers.

NATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA.

TROY, N. Y., July 29.—The National Amateur Regatta will be held on the Laureate Course on the Hudson River, north of this city, Aug. 26 and 27. The entries already promised indicate exciting sport.

THE SARATOGA CUP.

PREAKNESS AND SPRINGBOK NECK AND NECK.

THE MOST REMARKABLE RACE OF THE SEASON—FAITHLESS PROVES TRUE AND WINS THE FLASH STAKES—M'DANIEL'S FILLY TAKES THE SELLING RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

This the third day of the meeting of the Saratoga Association, broke cloudy, and until late in the morning the sky assumed a threatening aspect, to such an extent as to cause a great deal of anxiety, but as the time approached for the races to begin, it lightened up considerably, and those who had come from New-York especially to see the great struggle of the year, were finally elated at the prospect. Saratoga has never been so crowded during the racing season as at the present time. Four pool-rooms are opened, and all of them were crowded to suffocation last night, and this morning before the movement was made for the race-course, the pool-sellers could scarcely supply the demands for pool tickets. Everybody appeared eager to invest in the great event of the day, and numerous telegrams were received during the pooling from parties anxious to place their money "where it would do the most good." McGrath received several of these to back Pennington, and when they were read to the crowd they caused much amusement. McGrath would suddenly elevate himself above the crowd around him and announce his desire to make a "few remarks," which were to the effect that he had "just received a dispatch from New-York to put $250 on Pennington, and I don't want any one to bid against me." Pennington was knocked down to McGrath as first choice in this manner several times, until the Kentuckian's friends were satisfied, and gave himself a chance to put his own money on the horse. It was now time to move to the course, and the road was soon filled with vehicles of all descriptions, and a constant stream of humanity poured into the course for over two hours. The grand stand was packed with spectators. The track and everything combined to make the day a memorable one in the history of the turf. As usual, there were three races, the first of which was the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, dash of half a mile, which was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's black filly Faithless, in the fast time of forty-nine seconds. The Paris pool tickets paid $9 70. The second event was the Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, which has been the great topic among turfmen for the last three months. Mr. Sanford's grand old horse Preakness ran a dead heat with Springbok, and divided the honors with him, while Pennington's friends left the course in a very despondent mood, as he did not succeed in gaining a place. The Paris pools paid $40 30 on Preakness, and $7 10 on Springbok. The third race was a selling race of a mile and a quarter, and was captured by D. McDaniel's b. f. by Leamington, and paid very handsomely in the pools—the Paris pools paying $66 20. The details of the racing are given below.

THE FLASH STAKES.

The introductory event of the day was the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, half a mile, which had closed with thirty nominations, and when they were called by the judges' bell the following eleven youngsters appeared for the struggle, viz.: P. Lorillard's b. g. Parole and blk. f. Faithless, Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Leatherstocking, Doswell & Cammack's ch. c. Osseo, Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, D. McDaniel's ch. f. by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity, and b. f. by Leamington, dam by Arlington; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Pastor and ch. c. by Narragansett, out of Julietta; John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle and b. c. Fredericktown, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Lady Clipper. This was as fine a lot of two-year olds as ever came together, and although it was conceded by the majority that Mr. Lorillard held a mortgage on all the two-year-old stakes, the opponents of his entries had shown so much speed that the betting was not so one-sided as usual. McDaniel's pair were known to possess a great amount of speed, and Warlock had shown to great advantage at Jerome Park. Pastor had beaten Faithless at Long Branch, which, however, was attributed to a bad start. Osseo, the half brother to Olitipa, had many friends, and as the Eclipses had always shown great speed, his chances in this short spin were decidedly good. The betting under these circumstances was very good, the field selling more than two to one over Lorillard's entries, as will be seen from the following quotations:

Parole. Faithless.		$175	$300	$160
War Dance filly. Leamington filly.	McDaniel	90	155	90
Pastor. Julietta colt.	Puryear	25	40	35
Leatherstocking		20	35	30
Lady Clipper		25	40	30
Osseo		25	30	25
Lillie Belle		25	35	25
Warlock		20	35	20
Total		$405	$670	$425

THE RACE.

As the distance was but half a mile they were started from the half-mile pole. The lot were very fractious, especially Warlock, who would persist in getting his head the wrong way. After three or four ineffectual attempts they were sent away to a straggling start, Lady Clipper in the lead, McDaniel's War Dance filly second, Faithless third, the others straggling. On running round the lower turn the War Dance filly ran up to the head of Lady Clipper and then forged half a length in front of her, while Faithless was in close attendance. As they were about turning into the homestretch Lady Clipper stumbled, and her jockey, Richardson, was observed to fall over her head, and the War Dance filly took the track and came up in the lead. In the meantime Faithless came very fast, flew past McDaniel's filly like a flash, and won the race easily by six lengths in 49 seconds. The War Dance filly was second, a length in front of Pastor, third. Warlock fell immediately after starting, and his jockey, Donahue, was considerably injured. Richardson fortunately escaped uninjured. The matter was investigated by the judges, but no foul was claimed.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to save his stake. Closed March 1. Half a mile. Thirty nominations. Value to winner, $2,450.

P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, by Leamington, out of Felicity. Sparling........................ 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f., by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity. Clark........................ 2
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Pastor, by Narragansett, out of Pasta. Rhodes........................ 3
P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole, by Leamington, out of Maiden. Holloway........................ 0
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Leatherstocking, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke. Evans........................ 0
Doswell & Cammack's ch. c. Osseo, by imp. Eclipse, out of Olita, Scott........................ 0
*Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, by War Dance, out of Undine. Donahue........................ 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f., by Leamington, dam by Arlington, out of Oakland's dam. Delaney........................ 0
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c., by Narragansett, out of Julietta. Stratford........................ 0
John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Ve'a. Black........................ 0
*A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Lady Clipper, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Carrie Crosby. Richardson.... 0

Time—0:49.

*Fell.

WINNERS OF THE FLASH STAKES.

Year.....	Winner.	Sire.	Weight...	Subscrib.	Starters.	Time.....
1869	Remorseless....	Imp. Eclipse......	97	20	10	49¾
1870	Rattan........	Lexington.......	97	20	7	54
1871	Nema.........	Lightning.......	97	21	4	55½
1872	Tom Bowling..	Lexington.......	100	27	11	50½
1873	Regardless....	Imp. Eclipse.....	97	29	10	50½
1874	Olitipa.......	Imp. Leamington.	97	30	8	47¾
1875	Faithless......	Imp. Leamington.	97	30	11	49

THE SARATOGA CUP.

Now came the great race of the year: the Saratoga cup for all ages, two miles and a quarter. This race has always furnished a grand struggle, but that of to-day eclipsed them all in the interest excited and in the large field of first-class horses that measured strides and won the admiration of the spectators. There were twenty-three nominations, and when they were summoned to face the starter the following eight responded to the call: M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years; August Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, 3 years; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 8 years; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Springbok, 5 years, and ch. f. Madge, 4 years; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years, and b. c. Grinstead, 4 years, and H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, 4 years. At the beginning of the year Acrobat was the favorite in the betting-books, but he did not do well, and although he is here was not started, as he is not considered fit by his trainer to endure a severe struggle. After this the Cup was considered at the mercy of Springbok, but as the season advanced it developed a rare lot of great horses, and those who had only made small reputations as three-year olds came out as veritable flyers; and especially was this the case with Grinstead, Aaron Pennington, and Ballankeel. The latter was considered a sure starter until yesterday, when it became known that the colt was not up to the mark, and his owner wisely withdrew him. The speculation on the result was extraordinary, for the betting men were all at sea, and a vast amount of hedging was indulged in. McDaniel's pair remained the favorite, however, before the start, with Pennington a good second choice. The quotations just before the start were as follows:

Springbok	$500	$1,000	$800
Pennington	200	850	700
Rutherford, Grinstead	160	760	775
Olitipa	75	235	265
Preakness	70	280	265
Wild Idle	60	200	175
Total	$1,065	$3,325	$2,980

When they were summoned to face the music Madge was not among the elect, the McDaniel party relying upon the prowess of Springbok. When the seven starters appeared upon the track and took their preliminary canters a ripple of excitement was manifested, and every eye followed their movements. Some of the very best of our jockeys had mounts. Barbee was on Grinstead, Haywood rode the game old horse Preakness; Swim had the fortunes of Pennington in his keeping. They were soon in line, and Mr. Conner sent them off splendidly. Springbok and Preakness shot off in the lead, with Olitipa lapping them. As soon as they got well under way Rutherford rushed to the front to make the pace hot, and was first at the furlong pole, Preakness second, Olitipa third, and Wild Idle fourth. As they ran up to the stand Wild Idle came up and challenged Rutherford, making the pace terrific. As they passed the stand, finishing the first quarter-mile of the race, Rutherford was showing the way half a length, Wild Idle and Springbok head and head a length in front of Preakness, fourth, Olitipa fifth, Pennington sixth, and Grinstead laying up behind. As they went round the turn Wild Idle rushed to the front, and was soon two lengths in front of Rutherford, he being three lengths ahead of Preakness, third, Springbok fourth, Pennington fifth, Olitipa having fallen back to the company of Grinstead. There was very little alteration in their positions as they ran past the quarter pole, but going along the backstretch Wild Idle opened the gap, and showed three lengths in front of Rutherford, who was two lengths in advance of Preakness, he being four lengths away from Springbok, he leading Pennington by half a length, Olitipa being sixth, and Grinstead still keeping in the rear and making a waiting race. The pace was kept at a tearing rate of speed, and Wild Idle rushed past the half-mile pole still leading three lengths, with Rutherford still second three lengths ahead of Preakness, the latter two lengths ahead of Springbok, who was half a length in front of Pennington, who was a length before Grinstead, leading Olitipa half a length. Round the lower turn they came in the same order, and when they turned to come up the homestretch Preakness closed rapidly on Rutherford, and at the furlong pole had taken the second place from the latter. As they approached the stand Preakness came upon Wild Idle gallantly, and when they passed the stand for the second time, finishing the first mile and a quarter of the race, there was but half a length of daylight between Wild Idle and Preakness, while the latter had his neck in front of Rutherford, and four lengths behind came Pennington, half a length in front of Springbok, Olitipa a length behind the latter, and Grinstead in the rear. As they ran round the turn Preakness got to the tail of Wild Idle, while in the meantime Springbok began to make his run, and, passing Pennington, went up to the head of Rutherford. When they passed the quarter-pole they were in the same positions, but going along the backstretch Rutherford began to quit, and Springbok was second, but only for a moment, as Pennington soon collared him; but once more Springbok took the second place, while Preakness ran into the lead, Wild Idle giving it up and falling back. At the half-mile pole Preakness was a length in front of Springbok, who was the same distance before Pennington, who was leading Wild Idle half a length. When they ran round the lower turn it was apparent that the race lay between Preakness and Springbok, and at the three-quarter pole Preakness was a length in advance of Springbok, who was two lengths away from Pennington, with Grinstead following close up. When they got into the straight work the excitement was intense, and as the old favorite, Preakness, kept to the front, a wild and enthusiastic cheer rent the air. When they were this side of the furlong pole, Springbok closed rapidly to the head of the old horse, and the spectators were wild with enthusiasm. They ran past the stand head and head, and while backers of Springbok thought he had won the race, those who had faith in Preakness contended that he had captured it. The judges decided it a dead heat in the fastest time on record, viz., 3:56¼, beating Bassett's time by two and three-quarter seconds. Grinstead made a splendid effort on the homestretch, and gained the third place two lengths behind the leaders, Aaron Pennington fourth, Olitipa fifth, Rutherford sixth, and Wild Idle last. The backers of Pennington were greatly disappointed, and McGrath looked decidedly uncomfortable. When Preakness and Springbok returned to weigh they were greeted with round after round of applause, and it was fully fifteen minutes before the excitement had subsided sufficiently to prepare the horses for the second race. The race was not run off, the parties agreeing to divide the stake.

SUMMARY.

Second Race.—The Saratoga Cup of $1,200, (of which $200 to the second horse,) added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; two and a quarter miles. Twenty-three nominations. Value to winners, $1,175 each.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, aged, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf. W. Heyward......*1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Springbok, 5 years, by Australian, out of Hester. Clark......*2
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. h. Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric. Barbee......3
H. P. McGrath's b. h. Aaron Pennington, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Swim......4
A. Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Oliata. Sparling......5
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite. Donahue......6
M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by Australian, out of Idlewild. N. Heywood......7

*Dead heat.

TIME.

Quarter	0:26¼	Mile and three-quarters	3:06¼
Half-mile	0:52½	Two miles	3:32
Three-quarters	1:20	Two miles and a quarter	3:56¼
Mile	1:46¾		
Mile and a quarter	2:12¼		
Mile and a half	2:39½		

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA CUP.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Age.	Subscrib.	Starters.	Time.
1865	Kentucky	Lexington	104	4	18	3	4:01½
1866	Kentucky	Lexington	114	5	26	4	4:04
1867	Muggins	Jack Malone	118	4	18	4	4:03
1868	Lancaster	Lexington	114	4	20	4	4:14
1869	Bayonet	Lexington	108	4	26	6	4:10
1870	Helmbold	Australian	108	4	18	5	4:03¾
1871	Longfellow	Leamingt'n	108	4	12	2	4:02¾
1872	H'y Bassett	Lexington	108	4	12	2	3:59
1873	Joe Daniels	Australian	108	4	15	4	4:10¾
1874	Springbok	Australian	108	4	30	3	4:11¾
1875	*Sp'gbok *Pr'kness	Australian Lexington	114 114	5 6	23	7	3:56¼

*Dead heat, and divided.

THE SELLING RACE.

The third and closing race of the day was a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances, one mile and a quarter. These races are popular with owners, and generally bring out large fields, which afford fine sport. They are popular because the conditions allow the owner of a horse to handicap him to suit himself, a privilege not accorded them in any other kind of race. There were nine entries, which included W. Stringfield's ch. c. Warsaw, 3 years; Charles S. Lloyd's br. g. Court Hampton, 4 years; D. McDaniel's b. f. by Leamington, out of Naptha, 3 years; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years; F. Stearn's gr. h. Frank, 5 years; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, 4 years; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years; August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, and Jennings & Hunt's b. c. King Pin, 4 years. It was a splendid betting race, but the knowing ones were badly taken in. The betting was as follows:

King Pin	$110	$225	$510
Survivor	105	220	510
Hampton Court	100	240	360
Brigand	100	305	650
Carver	100	150	250
McDaniel's	110	150	250
Caroline	70	240	350
Warsaw	50	130	155
Frank	45	50	85
Total	$790	$1,780	$3,120

They were started from the quarter pole well together, but McDaniel's filly immediately ran out very fast and got a commanding lead. She passed the stand eight lengths ahead of King Pin, who led Survivor a length, Caroline fourth, Carver fifth, the others close together, with Brigand bringing up the rear. They were all spread out round the turn, and McDaniel's filly was running so fast that she "spread-eagled" the field. She led ten lengths past the quarter polo, King Pin second, two lengths before Caroline. At the half-mile pole the McDaniel filly was a dozen lengths before Caroline, who had taken the second place from King Pin. On the lower turn Caroline began to close the gap gradually, and on the homestretch gained considerably, but the McDaniel filly had too much of a lead to be overcome, and she won the race by three lengths, Caroline second, four lengths before Survivor, third, Carver fourth, King Pin fifth, Brigand sixth, Warsaw seventh, Court Hampton eighth, and Frank last. Time—2:09½. The winner was offered at auction after the race, but there was no bid over the stated selling price.

Third Race.—Purse $500; selling race, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; for $500, 17 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. One mile and a quarter.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Naptha. Delaney......1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Camilla. Sayres......2
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington. Johnson......3
W. Stringfield's ch. c. Warsaw, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity. Turner......0
C. S. Lloyd's br. g. Court Hampton, 4 years, by Hampton Court, out of Echo. Sparling......0
F. Stearn's gr. h. Frank, 5 years, by Engineer, out of Lady Culpepper. Milliken......0
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, out of Britannia 4th. Feakes......0
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime. Hughes......0
Jennings & Hunt's b. h. King Pin, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Eltham Lass. Swim......0

Time—2:09½.

THE POOLS IN NEW-YORK.

The proprietors of pool rooms in this City were considerably perplexed yesterday as to the manner in which the money in the Paris mutual pools on the race for the Saratoga Cup should be paid off, on account of the dead heat between the representatives of the stables of McDaniel and Sanford. At Johnson's $6 64 was paid to the holder of each ticket on either of the successful horses, while Messrs. Kelly and Bliss gave $7 65. Each of the 367 tickets sold on Mr. Lorillard's entries for the Flash Stakes at Johnson's brought $9 57 to the holder. At the Turf Exchange, where the sale of tickets was not so large, $8 94 was paid. Col. McDaniel's entry, the successful horse in the selling race, paid $79 on each ticket bought on him at Johnson's, and $80 39 at the Turf Exchange.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

SOME FAST TROTTING BY GRAFTON IN THE 2:22 CLASS.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—At the races to-day, being the third day of the Cleveland Club races, the attendance was the largest of the season, it being estimated at 15,000 people. The day was magnificent, but owing to a rain in the morning the track was somewhat heavy and several seconds slower than on Wednesday. The sport was excellent and very exciting, Grafton showing wonderful bursts of speed, and proving himself the fastest horse in the country. Much dissatisfaction was manifested by the crowd in regard to the laxity of the judges in allowing the rules to be infringed on by drivers in scoring, it being plain to all that the immense amount of useless scoring in the 2:22 race was for the purpose of wearing out the favorite Grafton.

The first race was for the 2:31 class; purse, $2,500; $1,250 to first horse, $625 to second, $375 to third, $250 to fourth. Six horses started. The first heat was an easy victory for Idol, she taking the lead, after a bad send-off, on the first turn, and gradually drawing away to the wire, passing under two lengths ahead of Jeremiah, Lewinski third, the rest just inside. Time, 2:26¾.

Again were the judges obliged to change drivers, putting Budd Doble behind Lady Turpin. Idol took the lead at the start and was never headed, although it was sharp work between her and Turpin, a length only separating them, Jeremiah a good third. Time, 2:26½.

Idol again had the best of the send-off, but went up at the turn and fell back, Jeremiah in the lead, Lewinski next. Lady Turpin overhauled the leaders at the half mile, passed them, and retained the lead to the wire, although Idol at the third quarter looked a good winner, but again left her feet and came in third, Lewinski second. Time, 2:28⅛.

In the fourth heat Turpin led, but went up at the first turn, and Anglo-Saxon went to the fore, but in the second quarter Idol pushed to the front and led to the distance-stand, where she was passed by Turpin and Lewinski, Turpin taking the heat in 2:26¼.

Turpin had the lead in the fifth heat, but Lewinski at the turn shot ahead and led to the score, Idol second, and Turpin, acting bad, third. Time, 2:27¼.

Turpin, Idol, and Lewinski only started for the sixth heat, which was won by the latter after a very close and exciting struggle, Idol second, and Turpin last. Time, 2:27¾.

Owing to darkness, the race was carried over until Friday, with each horse having two heats to his credit.

The next race called was the 2:22 class, for a purse of $5,000, divided, $3,000 to the first, $1,250 to the second, $750 to the third. There were six entries; Lady Star was drawn, and five started. There was great interest manifested in this race, and a large amount of money was laid on Grafton against the field. The start was a bad one for the favorite, he leaving his feet at the first turn and losing 150 yards. Cosette and Golddust lapped in the lead, and at the head of the stretch Cosette was leading Golddust by a length, Bella and Young seven and nine lengths away, and Grafton a distance off. But the favorite here displayed wonderful speed, passing Bella and Young like an arrow, trotting the last quarter in 31¾ seconds, taking third place a length behind Golddust, who was two lengths behind Cosette. Time, 2:23.

The send off for the second heat was very straggling, Bella having the best of it, Cosette second, and Grafton third, but he left his feet and lost fifty yards before getting down. At the half-mile pole Golddust took the lead and came in a length ahead of Bella Young third, and Grafton a close fourth. Time, 2:23½.

The horses got off well together on the first attempt in the third heat, Bella at the turn going to the fore and Grafton again dancing and falling to the rear. In the second quarter Golddust went to the front and maintained it until within 100 feet of the wire where Grafton shot ahead, having in the last half mile closed a gap of 150 yards, trotting the last half in 1:06½, Cosette third. Time, 2:24½.

An hour was spent in scoring for the fourth heat, during which Cosette collided with Bella, upsetting his sulky, throwing her driver, and the mare running away.

She was caught at the turn, another sulky procured, and with the second attempt the horses got away with Grafton in the lead, but another collision occurred on the first turn, Golddust fouling Grafton's sulkey, and causing the horse to leave his feet, and before he was steadied Cosette and Golddust had passed him. Grafton, again at work, passed the others like a whirlwind, coming in twenty lengths head of Golddust, Cosette third, Bella fourth, Young distanced; time, 2:25¼.

The drivers of Golddust and Grafton at the end of the heat indulged in a fisticuff fight in the judges' stand, which did not result seriously, but made the crowd very impatient, and delayed the decision another half hour.

The fifth heat was a good one, Grafton again showing wonderful bursts of speed. Breaking at the send off, and dropping far in the rear, but regaining his feet he went up to and passed the others as he liked, and came home winner of the heat and race, Golddust second, Cosette third, and Bella last. Time, 2:26.

SUMMARY.

Grafton	3	4	1	1	1
Lucille Golddust	2	1	2	2	2
Cosette	1	5	3	3	3
Belle	4	2	4	4	5
Thomas L. Young	5	3	5	dis.	

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.35¼	1:11	1:46	2:23
Second heat	.36	1:11½	1:47	2:23½
Third heat	.36	1:11¾	1:48	2:24½
Fourth heat	.36½	1:13	1:49	2:25¼
Fifth heat	.36½	1:14½	1:49	2:26

The running race announced for to-day had to be postponed, on account of the darkness.

The free-for-all race to-morrow with the other attractions, one running and two trotting races, will draw an immense crowd and prove the day of the races.

POPULATION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The population of Westchester County in 1870, including the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, since annexed to this City, was 131,348. According to the returns of the census enumerators, now almost complete, it is believed that the present population of the county will exceed 100,000, and may possibly reach 103,000, notwithstanding the loss of the three lower towns. It will therefore be entitled to the same representation as at present in the Legislature.

The following table shows the population of the respective towns of the county in 1870 and 1875, as far as received:

Towns.	1870.	1875.
Bedford	3,697	3,750
Cortlandt	11,694	11,964
Eastchester	7,491	8,322
Greenburg	10,790	11,055
Harrison	787	1,430
Lewisboro	1,601	1,610
Mamaroneck	1,483	1,430
Mount Pleasant	5,210	a2,367
New-Castle	2,152	2,244
New-Rochelle	3,915	4,678
North Castle	1,996	1,973
North Salem	1,754	1,590
Ossining	7,798	a5,499
Pelham	1,790	1,551
Poundridge	1,194	
Rye	7,150	5,961
Scarsdale	517	543
Somers	1,721	1,635
Westchester	6,015	a2,820
White Plains	2,660	2,757
Yonkers	18,357	b17,472
Yorktown	2,625	2,618

a First District not heard from.

b Southern part of the town now annexed to New-York.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A large number of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad convened at No. 23 Fifth avenue yesterday to act upon the confirmation of the appointment of Charlemagne Tower as Trustee, under the general mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as successor to William B. Ogden, resigned. The meeting did not last more than fifteen minutes, and Mr. Ashurst, of Philadelphia, presided. This gentleman said that it appeared that the appointment was unanimously made, and the meeting then adjourned. He also said that the plan of reorganization proposed, and already indicated in these columns, was assented to by a large majority of the bondholders. The Purchasing Committee, however, will meet to-day at noon, and their deliberations will be of the greatest importance to the company.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania has issued a plain, practical, and sensible address to the people. We reproduce a portion of it, as follows:

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

The political campaign upon which we are entering is one of more than ordinary importance, and we therefore invoke your hearty co-operation in our efforts to press the claims of the Republican Party to public confidence and support. The success of that party is essential, in our judgment, to the prosperity of the State, to the perpetuity of the Union, and to the permanence of the principles upon which the Government is founded. The control of the administration of State affairs fell into Republican hands in 1861, and we point with pride to the record of that control. The State debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to $23,000,000; the State taxes upon real estate and upon the personal property employed in agricultural pursuits have been repealed; the resources of the State have been developed; the admirable school system which distinguishes our Commonwealth has been fostered and strengthened; the orphans of her brave soldiers who fell in the war have been fed, clothed, educated, and fitted for active life; and the varied interests of the people have been protected and encouraged. Under no previous administration has the State been so uniformly prosperous and well cared for, and the slight experience which people had last Winter of one branch of the Legislature under Democratic control may well lead them to the conviction that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change in the administration of public affairs.

The candidates for State offices presented by the Republican Party are in every way worthy of public confidence and of a hearty support. Gov. Hartranft, during his six years' service as Auditor General earned a very high character as a public officer, and his administration of the Executive Department has won the respect and commendation of all, without distinction of party. Unflinching integrity, unbending honesty, and a faithful attention to the duties of his office, have characterized his Administration throughout, and certainly no Governor ever more richly deserved a re-election. Our candidate for State Treasurer is a new man to public life, but one in whom is confined all the qualifications of a good public officer. His capacity for the place is admitted by all, and his well-known character for integrity and business ability is also conceded by his political opponents. Having, therefore, a State ticket strong in all the elements that commend candidates to public favor, a platform of principles which has challenged the admiration of Republicans throughout the country, and a record of State administration to which we can all look back with a pardonable pride, we are justified, as a party, in claiming that we have faithfully met our responsibilities, and that we are entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

Parties are worthy of support only so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs; and as the Republican Party is entitled to the credit of both, it justly lays claim to a verdict of popular approval.

* * * * * * *

The Republican Party of the State and the nation stand now, as ever, by the rights of labor as entitled to the protection of the Government; by universal freedom and universal suffrage sustained by universal education; by the public school system, with the taxation of all for its support, and opposed to any division of the school fund for any purpose whatever; by the common law of the nation which interdicts a third election to the Presidency; by a tariff so adjusted as to be the least burdensome, and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry; by the financial legislation which secures free banking upon a sound basis, and provides for a safe and uniform currency, sufficient for the public wants; by such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from oppression, and secure to the inventor a fair remuneration; by a faithful execution of the laws, the suppression of lawlessness, and the enforcement of the Constitution as it stands, and by that general policy which will preserve the Union intact, whether assailed from within or without.

We are now entering upon the closing year of the first century of American Independence, and it behooves the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who believe heartily not only in the words but in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, to show their faith by their works, and rally firmly and unitedly to the support of their principles. We counsel them, in view of the interests which are at stake, to forget all their past differences; to organize actively and efficiently; to present none but good and true men for local offices; and standing firmly by what they believe and know to be right, demonstrate their claim to public confidence. The second century of our national existence should begin as the first one did, by a supreme devotion to republican principles, to which only a Republican administration, in State or nation, can be or will be faithful.

The experience of the past furnishes abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal course of the Republican Party in its well-defined and clearly-announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country; in its policy which has led to a reduction of $17,000,000 of the State debt, and $600,000,000 of the national debt; in its judicious system of internal improvements, having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce; in its firm adherence to an indissoluble Union, and to the unity and sovereignty of the nation; in its honest and faithful administration of the laws; and in its stern devotion to the principles of truth and progress. Firm in that conviction we confidently present our platform and candidates for public support, thoroughly assured that in their success will be found the true and only road to national unity, national progress, and national prosperity.

By order of the committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. Wilson Norris, Secretary.

A VISIT TO THE EX-EMPRESS.

Col. Forney, in one of his letters to the Philadelphia *Press*, describes a recent visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie. He says:

"You can walk from the station, if the weather is fine, to Camden House, the English residence of Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French; but as the day was gloomy we drove over in a fly, (cost two shillings,) and reached the outer gate in about twenty minutes. As we were expected, we had not long to wait before our presentation. Camden House, the residence of her Majesty, was chosen after she had landed at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, on the 9th of September, 1870, having escaped from Paris in the midst of the revolution on the 4th of the same month. Her passage over the Channel was in itself a romance. The mansion is of three stories, built of dark stone, beautifully inlaid with white, with two wings, and is handsomely located in a fine park. We were conducted from the anteroom into the drawing-room by a chamberlain, where the Empress received us, and I was immediately impressed by her exceeding grace and beauty. Time had dealt very gently with her. Born May 5, 1826, she is now in her fiftieth year, but does not look forty, and she seemed in better health and wore a brighter aspect than when I saw her in the Paris Palace of Industry on the 2d of July, 1867, when the Emperor Napoleon distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Universal Exposition of that year. Dressed in deep mourning, without the slightest ornament, and speaking English perfectly, she opened the conversation and asked questions without reserve in regard to our International Centennial Exhibition. I described the extent of Fairmount Park, the several groups of buildings now in course of construction, the amount of money raised, the action of the National Government, and the visit of the President of the United States. Here she quietly interrupted me by stating that she had read with great pleasure the statement of his visit, and of his satisfaction at the progress of the work. She seemed to be anxious to know whether any of the French Princes had been invited, and when I told her Majesty that the President of the United States had simply invited existing Governments, and that none of the royal Princes of any country had been specially asked, she seemed to be relieved. To the question whether I thought the Prince Imperial would be well received, I ventured to express the opinion that his welcome would be most cordial, and that our people held the fact in grateful remembrance that to the statesmanship and liberality of the First Napoleon we are indebted for the acquisition of the valuable territory of Louisiana, and that this, together with the recollection of French sympathy during our struggle for independence, was one of the most cherished of our national reminiscences. I ran over a list of the Governments that had made preparations to be present next year, and when I stated that the only exception was Russia, she was very anxious to know the reason, which I attempted cautiously to explain, expressing the belief that I had no doubt when Mr. Boker reached St. Petersburg the Russian Emperor would gladly enroll his country among the rest. Alluding to the subject of free trade, which she said she did not feel herself competent to discuss, she gracefully intimated that she thought some provision should be made by which the delicate fabrics of France might have a partial drawback, when sold in America, on account of the necessary deterioration of the goods from exposure in a sea voyage, and the changes constantly taking place in fashionable attire. The Prince Imperial was with his battery at the English military camp at Aldershott, and she regretted that he was not present, in order that he might participate in the conversation. Before retiring I expressed the hope that her Majesty would send us some token of the interest she manifested in the exhibition, to which she responded by saying, 'Ah! what have I to send? What can I send? I am here simply the tenant of another's house. All you see about me I have no control over.' But I am not without hope that the suggestion will bear good fruit; and, on reviewing the request that she might consent to let her son come to America next year, she said: 'I fear that is impossible. I should like myself to be present in Philadelphia. I have always felt the greatest interest in the United States, but we are the creatures of circumstances. We cannot tell what may transpire to-day or to-morrow, or a few months hence'—evidently referring to political contingencies."

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

CAN THE STATES FEED THEMSELVES?

A QUESTION WHICH THE COTTON CONVENTION IGNORED—COL. SCOTT'S RAILROAD OF MORE IMPORTANCE TO THEM—THE REAL PROBLEM OF THE SOUTH AND ITS EASY SOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Saturday, July 24, 1875.

The convention is over, having thoroughly accomplished its special mission. But the general public has been disappointed for several reasons. It was hoped that the representatives of a commerce so purely Southern would seize the opportunity to say something about the loving spirit manifested by the North at Bunker Hill and elsewhere. It was also hoped that the convention would consider its mission in the broadest possible light, and would present the views of its most distinguished delegates on the subject of cotton culture, and the position of the cotton growers with respect to their labor. These things did we expect from the Cotton Convention, but we have not received them. Not a speech of any kind was made during the four days of deliberation. It was the policy of the cotton brokers who represented the constituent exchanges to be nothing save commercial. They would consider nothing save the brokerage technicalities of their business. They would not even discuss those points on which there were differences of opinion arising from diversity of interests. It might have been supposed that the smaller Cotton Exchanges, rallying together against the supremacy of New-Orleans, would have chosen Memphis as their leader, and would have made a strong fight upon certain questions. But the policy of the convention was to settle all differences in committee, and consequently the public caught sight of nothing save the results. We saw the omelettes, but the broken egg-shells were hidden away in the committee rooms. On but one occasion did any member of that body diverge from the narrow path to which it had resolved to adhere. This was in the resolution of Mr. Estlin that the convention should recommend to Congress a favorable consideration of Col. Thomas A. Scott's proposal with regard to the Texas and Pacific Railway.

I do not think it was right to deviate from the policy of the convention on this head, and no other. If other subjects, beyond the narrow limits of cotton brokerage and the pitifully small interests of the Cotton Exchanges were to be considered, there was one of such capital importance that it should have been presented, no matter what other topics were left untold. This was the position of the cotton growers. There must have been gentlemen in this convention whose knowledge would have edified and whose advice would have assisted the unfortunate men whose broad acres have been the birthplace of the entire industry of cotton. There is no use in blinking the fact that at present, no matter what money is paid for cotton, the cultivator cannot make his expenses. It would have been satisfactory to the world to have this truth placed upon record, and at the same time to learn from the lips of experience what causes were in operation which might be relied on to bring about a better state of things. The interest in the National Cotton Exchange which the public can be expected to feel is but small; but there is a profound and constantly increasing sympathy for the land-owners who cultivate cotton. That no one represented their cause, that no one could be found to champion their rights, is not felicitous. For my part, I cannot understand how brokers, whose occupation springs entirely from the lands of these men, should have not even placed their sympathy on record by a series of resolutions. If they could do this for the Texas Pacific, surely they could have done it for the cotton growers.

CAN THE SOUTH FEED ITSELF?

Let us consider the position of the latter. It is an admitted fact that the key to the whole question lies in the ability of the South to feed itself. I said to Mr. Estlin, who interwove into the convention his views regarding the Scott Railroad bill, "Can the Southern States feed themselves; or, rather, can the cotton States do so?" "Why, certainly," said he, "there's no doubt about it. Within the limits of those cotton States everything can be raised that man needs, either for comfort or for the gratification of his tastes. They can grow their own corn; they can raise their own stock, save their own bacon and hams, clip their own wool, cultivate their own small grains, harvest their own fruit. There is not a thing which they need to buy. They have the finest lumber; they have abundance of coal, of iron, of lead, and sulphur. The time will come, Sir, when every man there will not only raise his own food, but he will wear a fine shirt of Southern make, and his clothes will be of Southern wool, dyed, spun, and woven at home." "Well," said I, "can they raise corn enough to feed themselves and their stock in Louisiana, for example?" Mr. Estlin and his friends, who were in a group around me, burst out laughing. "Why, my dear man," broke in one who had laughed so that he was obliged to balance himself with his hands on his hips, "I have myself raised sixty bushels to the acre," and he commenced laughing again. "Where?" said I, feeling humiliated. "In Eastern Tennessee," said he, his face irradiated with smiles. "But that is the most northern of the Southern States; in fact, it is a border State, and not Southern at all." "Well, Sir," broke in a tall, thin man, "I have raised twenty-five to the acre in North Carolina. That's enough to feed us and our stock, isn't it?" "I grant, Sir, it is; but still nobody answers for Louisiana, which is, after all, the State I asked about." Somebody then spoke up, and said that along the Mississippi in bottom lands they raised thirty bushels to the acre. He named a locality, which I had visited, where, indeed, once in five years they may raise such a crop, but where their average is about fifteen. And as I would not be convinced, but insisted on relating my own experiences, and what I had learned, they all agreed that I wanted the South to be dependent upon the West for everything, and that this could not be and should not be.

It is well. No one desires more than I that the South should feed itself. But supposing that there are States where the crops of corn are too light, what are they going to do? The fact is that maize will not grow in a tropical climate, and such is the state of things in Louisiana. Let us consider what harvests are made in other tropical countries. There is rice, which is raised in large quantities in the lowlands of Louisiana; there is millet, the grain par excellence of hot countries; and there is the pea. In Western India there is the jowarri, which grows like maize, but has no ear, producing at the top a tuft of large three-cornered seeds resembling buckwheat. It makes a very coarse but exceedingly sweet and nutritious cake, (chopatti.) There is *mowra*, a small fruit used for making arrack; there is indigo and the opium poppy. There is also madder. Admitting the absolute necessity of the South feeding itself, there are certain States where they will have to give up the idea of raising corn. The cotton brokers truly say that the cotton planters cannot afford to take Western corn for nothing if they have to pay the transportation on it. If, then, they cannot raise it themselves, and cannot pay for it when raised by others, what conclusion remains? Corn must be abandoned and some other article essayed.

To replace corn there are two things which can easily be tried—one, the jowarri of Western India, (the Concan country,) the other the South Carolina pea. The advantages of the latter are numerous. In the first place, it grows with wonderful prodigality, being admirably suited to the climate of these hot Southern States. In the second place, it is extremely nutritious, fattens poultry and hogs, and is extremely palatable to human beings. In the third place, it is a wonderful fertilizer of the soil. It just gives to the ground what cotton takes away, and is even now beginning to be planted in cotton States for that very purpose. Moreover, it is the proper food for horses in tropical countries. Throughout India horses are fed on *gram*, which is a pea inferior to the South Carolina. The fodder is excellent for cattle also. For this it is already used in the South. But they neglect the pea because it costs so much to pick. Only think of picking peas over more than a hundred acres! But why pick them? Would any one think of picking wheat? Peas have to be threshed either with a flail or with a threshing-machine, and yet to my certain knowledge they do pick them in Louisiana. The fact is that a revolution has to take place in the extreme Southern States, and I candidly look forward to the time when men will hardly believe that their ancestors in a tropical climate persisted in raising corn and making bacon.

The claims of the jowarri are by no means as numerous as those of the pea, but yet they are very important. The grain would make a more nutritious cake than the corn-dodger, of which the darkies are so fond. They would be more than loath to give up their kiln-dried corn from St. Louis, but needs must when some one drives, and they will have to learn to do without. But it is in the fodder that the great merit of jowarri lies. It is so excellent for cattle that it is to be doubted if any substance could take its place in hot countries. The food of horses in India consists of gram three times a day, and in the evening a bundle of this fodder, alternated with lucern grass. Cattle get nothing else. Draught oxen, water buffaloes, the cattle raised for food, all have to depend on the stalks of the jowarri. I have champed it myself occasionally when out shooting, and can aver that it contains as much sugar as the sorghum cane. It grows luxuriantly. Many a time have I ridden through fields of it where the stalks were fairly twelve to fourteen feet high. Of course, there will be a difficulty in introducing something so foreign to our customs, for Americans are the most rooted to the ideas of their ancestors of all civilized people. No doubt corn is better, but then it has been demonstrated that corn will not grow in sufficient quantities in certain States. It has also been admitted that the negroes cannot afford to buy corn.

As for the unclean hog, I am radically opposed to him in the Southern States. Let food take any form but that, and I should be satisfied. Let us eat horses or mules or mud turtles or odorous goats, but not hogs; and the evil is intensified when the beastly flesh is salted and smoked. In Northern climates men love ham with the fondest affection. I have seen at Saratoga hotels men who glanced over the bill of fare with eyes of the profoundest indifference. If ever countenances betrayed weariness of spirits and a conviction that all was vanity, their faces did. But in a moment there was a change. The eye of one caught the announcement, "roast young pig," and a flash of intense enthusiasm lighted up his visage. He whispered to his friend, whose voice trembled with real emotion as he replied: "Is there? By George, let's have some by all means," and they cautioned the waiter to bring them plenty of it, and gave him there in hand the sum of fifty cents for fear he might forget; and when the plates came they smiled with delight, and, leaving out of consideration everything else the waiter had brought them, devoted themselves unto the shote alone until they had consumed all, even to the uttermost morsel. This being the case, it is of no use to tell people down South that they had better eat beef, mutton, and chicken, and leave hog-flesh to the darkies, who apparently can eat anything with impunity. But the sooner the white men of Louisiana do this the better it will be for themselves. It will also destroy a fruitful cause of contention between them and the colored race, who will shoot hogs if there are any in the vicinity. One important reason why the South cannot raise its own food is in the fact that food means corn and bacon. Of the corn I have spoken; for the bacon, it could easily be raised if the darkies did not steal the hogs. They pursue their grunting victims with the same delight as the English poacher on a shiny night fills his bag with the pheasants of Lord Twentystone. In England, where labor is excessive, they transport their poachers, but in Louisiana, where it is impossible to get enough hands to pick a big crop of cotton, hog-stealing is a venial offense, which may make a proprietor angry, but which he cannot afford to punish.

THE COURSE FOR LAND-OWNERS TO TAKE.

Let the land-owners, then, take the bull by the horns, and cease to attempt to raise hogs. Let them give their attention to stock raising. When the cattle come for water at sunset they can be driven home and secured from marauders. But the hogs wander in the swamp, and can hardly be called tame. They feed on the fallen mast when there is any, and on roots at other times. When the rightful owner wants a little hog-meat, he has to go with his gun and shoot an animal. This fact places the wholesale slaughter by the negroes of white men's hogs in a different light. It is the extenuating circumstance of the French jury. And when to this are added the negroes' ignorance and their propensity to theft, one must consider them not as desperate marauders but as in the same position as the Saxon peasantry under the Norman game laws. This being done, we have before us the problem of how the negroes are to live. It is obvious that no other system than that of paying wages can succeed. If the negroes work on shares they will not fence the land, they will not repair side roads, they will not work at out-buildings, they will only labor at cotton. They will not labor in the fields where by a rotation of crops the land is being prepared for next year's cotton. They will do nothing which is not directly concerned in the cotton crop of which they are to have half. No culture can be carried on in this way, and therefore the share system is about ended. The wage system is bad for both parties at present. The planter has to give more than he can afford under present circumstances, and the negro gets less than will pay for his corn-meal and bacon from St. Louis. He has made out hitherto by shooting his dinner in the woods, his game being hogs. When there are no more hogs, what will he do?

Corn-meal and bacon, which the negro considers himself entitled to, cost relatively as much as partridge and claret up North. I know of no mechanics who indulge themselves in such fare, and as the negro cannot earn it, he has no business to have it. There is this of difficulty about the problem, that while the Government insists upon the negro's being a free man, and having all the privileges of one, while the carpet-baggers use him to destroy his old master, he is absolutely as dependent as a child upon him for his food, for he sees that he has plenty of it, whether he has earned it or not. There are a few exceptions among young proprietors, it is true, but the fact is generally true. Under the present Government system the land-owners are being rapidly taught that lesson which they have learned so thoroughly in England, of complete indifference to the welfare of their laborers. Now that they have learned that they cannot import corn and bacon, what will happen as soon as they find out that other lesson, that neither can they raise it? Supposing that they can raise it in Tennessee and North Carolina, what help is that to Louisiana and South Carolina? The argument of Estlin and his friends is bosh. The South as a unit cannot raise its own food as the food at present consists. There is but one thing to be done, and that it is to find the food that can be raised. And in the meantime I would seriously advise every Southern man to make eating hog's flesh a question of caste. No one who owns land or ranks himself as a gentleman ought to touch it. Let it be abandoned to the colored people, and let them raise it for themselves. If they succeed, it will enable them to bear an inevitable decrease of wages with indifference; if they fail, they are free men and responsible for their own failure. But to preserve the present state of things is a commercial crime. For the planters are now raising cotton at more than it can be sold for in the market. The problem which the convention should have attacked, if they had felt as much sympathy for the cotton planters as for Col. Tom Scott, would have been "How to raise cotton so as to give a fair profit to the broker, a fair remuneration to the planter for his toil and trouble, a fair interest on the value of his land and money invested, and a fair wage to the worker." And, in so far as they disdained this problem, they have renounced the place which they might have held in the estimation of the country.

GAR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEN OF THE TIME: A Dictionary of Contemporaries, Containing Biographical Notices of Eminent Characters of Both Sexes. Ninth edition, revised and brought down to the present time. By Thompson Cooper, F. S. A., author of "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," &c. New-York: A. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. London: G. Routledge & Sons.

This valuable work is so well known that little more is necessary in this place than to draw attention to the fact of a new edition having been issued, and to the degree of completeness to which it has been carried. The several volumes of the series, which, by the way, have appeared at irregular intervals, constitute the best biography that we have of contemporaneous individuals in the United States and all parts of the world. In the present book the editor has appended a list of persons of more or less eminence who have died during the past three years, with references to those volumes where notices of them are to be found. This adds very much to its scope and utility. Independently of this "necrology," the body of the work occupies a space of more than 1,000 closely-printed pages, but how many biographies are contained there it is not easy to calculate. There are some names to be found among them of people whose career scarcely entitles them to be placed among the "eminent"; but we do not recall many, although there are some, who have any just claim to be so ranked, who have been forgotten. The references, therefore, are copious, and many of them—wherever, indeed, the necessity appeared evident—are comprehensive. Although a new edition, this volume must be classed almost as a new book. In place of the 293 notices of persons who have passed away since the last edition was printed, a great number of new biographies have been inserted. Many of the old ones, too, have been rewritten, and all have been revised. In addition to this, it is worthy of note that the statement on the title page is literally carried out. We find in several places events recorded which occurred quite recently, that is within a month or two, so that the record, as far as it goes, has been made complete to the day of publication. *Men of the Time* is a book that everybody ought to possess. It is one of those which every reader is constantly having occasion to refer to, and we have never found any reason to distrust its accuracy.

THE SOUTHERN HEAVENS.

PROF. GOULD'S OBSERVATIONS—THIS PORTION OF HIS WORK NEARLY COMPLETED.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Massachusetts friends, by the last steamer, from Dr. B. A. Gould, Director of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic at Cordova:

"I am straining every nerve to finish my great work creditably and as soon as is consistent with doing it well. My report this month is of satisfactory progress. The number of zones observed since my return is seventy, making in all 689, with 94,000 stars, and if all goes well my next letter but one should tell of the completion of the vast work of observation, leaving only the other half, with the computation thereof, to be accomplished, and this work is already getting under way. I can truly and conscientiously say that I lose no time, by day or by night, and am working up to the full limit of available force. It is now manifest that the total number of observations will pass 190,000, being nearly twice as many as I anticipated originally, and that the number of zones will reach at least 750. The photograph matters are going on extremely well. Mr. Heard is very skillful. If I live to work out the photographic material I now hope to collect, it will be quite a valuable contribution to science. The struggle to determine the longitude from Santiago de Chili is now sufficiently advanced to enable me to be pretty sure about the seconds, though not as yet entirely easy in my mind about the fractions thereof. Whenever the line is in good order and the weather favorable at both places, and nothing happens to prevent, the clock at Santiago ticks for half an hour in Cordoba, by telegraph, after which the Cordoba clock returns the compliment and sends its beats by telegraph across the almost boundless pampas and through the almost impassible sierras, through eternal snows and over Condine summits, and ticks for half an hour in the Chilian capital. So much I have already learned, that our time differs from yours by twenty-seven minutes, forty-six and one-half seconds, so that when it is noon in Boston it is almost twenty-eight minutes past noon in Cordoba."

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN FALL RIVER.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* makes the following statement of the questions at issue between the manufacturers and operatives of the mills in that city:

"That the margin on print cloths, at the market rates, is too small to admit of running the mills at present wages, is certainly as well understood by work people as anybody. It costs about 5 27-1,000 cents per yard to manufacture cloth, while the highest price it can be sold for is 5 125-1,000, leaving only 98-1,000, or less than one-tenth of a cent per yard for profit. As this would give but one and a half per cent. on $20,000,000, it is plain that the mills cannot run. But, say some of the operatives, why not shut down entirely for the month of August, and thus diminish the production 28,000,000 yards—which would evidently make a great difference in the market. Simply for the reason that there are thousands of looms on wide goods that stand ready to jump right in and weave as much of that 28,000,000 yards as they can. Then again the rival manufacturers in Rhode Island are exceedingly anxious that the Fall River Mills should stop, as it would give them a chance to drive business."

THE "LIFE" OF SUBMARINE CABLES.

The *English Money Market Review* says that a fact of some importance as tending to, if it does not entirely, dispel the prevailing impression that the "life" of a submarine cable is of a limited nature was lately mentioned by Mr. John Pender, M. P., at the meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He stated that the various sections of the Eastern system, with the exception of a shore end of a short line at Lisbon which was undergoing repair, were in perfect working order. But of far greater importance, as affecting the future of submarine cable enterprise, was his announcement that the Suez and Aden section, which was laid in comparatively warm water, had improved in insulation by no less than thirty-eight per cent., and the other cables of the Eastern Company from forty-five to seventy-seven per cent. in insulation power, which is of course the chief element in estimating their capacity for the transmission of messages. Mr. Pender further stated that the cables longest laid have improved the most.

A BIG AND WISE FROG.

A frog, said to be the size of a cow's head, has made its appearance near Montreal, and has a voice as loud as a dog. Several unsuccessful efforts have been made to capture his frogship, but when pursued he dives into deep water and keeps quiet for several days. A wise frog that.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

AN EPISODE IN HAMLET.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN A TORONTO THEATRE—THE BLOND REPRESENTATIVE HAS A PUBLIC WRANGLE WITH THE PERSONATOR OF LAERTES.

From the Toronto Globe, July 27.

The performances at the Royal Opera-house last evening were of a somewhat diversified character. Mr. Charles Fechter, who has been fulfilling a starring engagement since last Thursday, was announced to play *Hamlet*, the part in which he has made his name best known to the public. The play-bill further stated that the parts of *Laertes*, *Horatio*, *Polonius*, and *Ophelia* would be filled by Messrs. F. C. Bangs, H. Langdon, and Vining Bowers, and Miss Lizzie Price, respectively. These artists have accompanied Mr. Fechter so far in his Canadian tour, and have always been "billed" in "star" type. It is necessary to state these facts to explain what follows. A considerable audience had assembled in the theatre and had waited in silence for some time for the commencement of the performance. Soon after 8, however, the "gods" began to manifest their impatience, and the signs of Olympian anger at the want of unpunctuality increased until 8:30, when the orchestra entered amid a storm of applause, and performed a set of waltzes. Another pause ensued, and the occupants of the gallery grew very demonstrative. Shortly before 9 o'clock the curtain rose and a portion—a very small portion—of the first scene was performed. The bell rung and the curtain fell. It was pretty evident by this time that something was wrong. At length Mr. Fechter, dressed for *Hamlet* came to the front, and commenced a speech referring to his wrongs in Montreal, when his attention was distracted by something transpiring behind the curtain. Referring to this, he mentioned the name of Mr. Bangs, who immediately stepped forward habited as *Horatio*. Then ensued a scene between these two gentlemen, in which *Hamlet* accused *Horatio*, "my good friend," with having, on the eve of the rise of the curtain, refused to play his part unless he received his arrears of salary, and *Horatio* retorted that *Hamlet* could have paid him if he wished. The sympathies of the audience were strongly with *Hamlet*, and *Horatio* was not allowed to defend himself. Mr. Bowers, as *Polonius*, made his appearance after considerable wrangling and uproar had taken place, and expressed his perfect confidence in the Prince of Denmark. *Horatio* refused to accept the testimony of the "wretched, rash, intruding fool," and more "words, words, words," ensued. Miss Price then entered and declared *Horatio* unworthy of belief, and a very animated performance ensued, amid the shouts and hisses of the house, who were vociferous for "Fechter," and refused to hear "Bangs." After several of the parties had again and again made "their exits and entrances," the audience declared their willingness to hear the play with the parts of *Horatio* and *Laertes* read, as the gentlemen cast for those parts declined to play. The performance then proceeded, though Mr. Fechter twice offered to return the money and repeat the play to-night. It would be unfair, under the circumstances in which Mr. Fechter and the company were placed, to attempt any criticism, as the piece was cut, the actors were excited, and everything was upset. The audience encouraged the actors by incessant applause, and repeated "calls," and no further interruptions occurred. "Hamlet" is to be repeated to-night, and Mr. Fechter, who has certainly been unhappy in his arrangements, so far, has taken steps to secure a good company to support him in the performance.

JENNY LIND.

A LITTLE STORY AND A LETTER THAT MUST HAVE BEEN SINCERE.

"Pearl Rivers," the old-time correspondent and poetess of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, has lately been at Niagara Falls, and has written to that paper a long letter from which we quote the following:

There is an old friend of mine here, Capt. St. Clair Thomasson—Capt. Thomasson, who used to be "the most popular captain on the river"—Capt. Thomasson, who says that he is afraid of only two things under heaven and earth—a mad dog and a widow—and who used to believe in Spiritualism, until the medium told him there was a wife waiting for him in heaven, and she was a widow—Capt. Thomasson, whom everybody knows, and, he tells a pretty story of the beautiful singer, Jenny Lind, who came here on a visit when I was a little girl in pantalettes. It seems that she came up the river on the Captain's steamer, the Magnolia; he fell in love with her, of course, he always does, escorted her from St. Louis to this place, and accompanied her on the morning after her arrival to see the mighty Horse-shoe Falls—when she had drawn near enough to take in its awful grandeur, all unconscious of the crowd that had followed, more to see Jenny Lind than the Falls, this noble woman and simple child of genius fell on her knees with clasped hands, and, raising her tearful eyes to heaven, sobbed out in broken English this touching little prayer:

"Almighty God, wilt thou be pleased to accept my heartfelt and most grateful thanks for allowing me to look upon this, one of Thy greatest works. Its creation tells us there is a God, and if there is an unbeliever on the face of the earth, be pleased to bring him forth and show him this mighty work of Thine."

The Captain has never forgotten this prayer. How could he forget it? and I have given it to you word for word as he repeated it to me on the steps of the hotel last evening. He has also given me a letter that he received from the famous singer after her marriage. I send you a copy; would not part with the original for anything. Read and see what a womanly woman the celebrity was:

New-York, May 22, 1852.

My dear, good Capt. Thomasson:

You will believe me when I tell that I was really glad to receive your kind, friendly letter. I know you felt for me, for I put great trust and earnest confidence in a character like yours, and will, to my last breath, continue to feel perfectly sure never to be deceived in similar honest faces as that of your own kind. Do you understand that straightforward language, my good Captain? I know you do; and if you were here I would heartily shake you by the hand and tell you how beyond words I feel happy; and what a rich blessing God hath given me in a husband I not only love with intense, warm love, but one who I also can fully and truly respect and admire, and whose advices are the wisest and purest. I did not think when he played for you at Springfield (do you remember?) that I was going to give him, and with a light heart, too, my whole life and existence; and little did I fancy that he feels toward me as he did and has done for years passed.

My dear, good Captain, why does not your friend appreciate such a solid friend as you are? I cannot help feeling that you still will see your heart's desire accomplished, and that you yet may, one day, from experience know what it is to be married, and happily married.

My most serious wishes go with you, and I shall not forget you, good Captain, and do not cease to believe that God most surely will give you "your heart's desire" as long as you wish a thing so holy as a wedded life. God has shown me a great wonder in sending me a friend just when I thought; now it is too late to expect any earthly happiness more, and why should He not in His graciousness think of you—you are much much better than I.

Shall I really give you what you asked of me for your little friend? Well, so I will. Tell her when she gets your gift, that it is the hair of a person who truly believes that Capt. Thomasson is made to make a good woman very happy, and that when he gives away his heart he gives it entirely and with confidence.

We leave America this next Saturday, the 29th inst., in the Atlantic. We do not intend to ever return to this country again, and God also knows if I shall ever see you again. If not, we will, through the only Mediator—the only door through which we will find entrance to Heaven—our Saviour, our blessed Holy Saviour—certainly meet again, where no separation, no sorrow, no grief is to be.

Oh, dear friend! let us prepare ourselves for that lasting joy, and never cease to feel that next to the immense gift of this, our Saviour, is pure affection and pure friendship of greatest value, and that people who have felt those feelings here below certainly will continue to feel the same "up-stairs," and therefore it is that my good Captain will find me even in heaven his truly attached friend. God be with you.

JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT, born Lind.

P. S.—My husband sends you many kind messages.

A STAMPEDED CIRCUS.

A GALE OF WIND STRIKES A CIRCUS—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

La Crosse, Wis., was visited by a sudden wind and rain storm on Saturday evening, which came up about 9:30 o'clock. Howe's London Circus was performing at the time at the outskirts of the town, and the scene there is thus described in the telegrams of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: "The gale came upon them with but a moment's warning. A general stampede among the people and tearing down of tents ensued, and in a few moments all was tumult and confusion. The shrieks of the women and children, who were knocked down and trodden under foot by the wild and uncontrollable crowd, were heart-rending. Many frenzy-stricken people, who thought of nothing but getting out, jumped from the top seats into the crowd, and rushed pell-mell for the entrance. Many were seriously injured. The managers were apparently laboring under temporary insanity, as all actions on their part were simply personal. No aid or words of encouragement were given to the audience. The canvas was immediately lowered, poles broken down, and the lights were extinguished, leaving a large portion of the crowd inside the tent in utter darkness, not knowing which way to turn, and expecting every moment the canvas would close in and suffocate them. The animals were howling fiercely, and nearly all the uncaged animals and horses were on a stampede, which greatly endangered the lives of those who had succeeded in getting outside the tent. One man, a Mr. Flynn, was struck on the head by a falling pole, and is reported fatally injured. Several others are slightly and a few seriously injured. Friends and families were separated, and search for the missing continued until a late hour. The sorting of children is now completed, and quiet prevails."

THE BOY-SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

Harry C. Haines, a lad of thirteen years, residing at No. 30 Dwight street, Boston, shot himself in the head with a pistol while standing at the corner of Groton street and Shawmut avenue, in that city, shortly after 6 o'clock, Saturday evening. The ball entered the back of his head and passed out through his face. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died about 11 o'clock Sunday night. About a week previous young Haines stole his mother's gold watch, her bank-book, and $80 in money. The watch and bank-book he subsequently returned, but he purchased a boat with the money. He sent the following note to his mother by his little brother, and was awaiting an answer, when his sister and another lady went to the corner above named to find the wayward boy. Just as one of the ladies laid her hand on his shoulder, he drew a seven-shooter from his pocket and shot himself:

SATURDAY, July 24, 1875.

DEAR MOTHER: I write you a few lines. I bought a yacht. The River Police took her away from me. Dearest mother, please forgive me. You have been kind. I have been ugly; but now my hard heart has softened. I am too bad to live, and so I must die. I have bought a seven-shot revolver. Please forgive me. Please send answer by Willie, nobody else can bring it to me, corner of Dwight street and Shawmut avenue. My time is short. Good-by my loving mother. HARRY C. HAINES.

A RAILROAD QUARREL.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MISSOURI PACIFIC AND NORTH MISSOURI RAILROADS—ALL TICKETS OF THE FORMER THROWN OUT BY THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, July 25.

There has been trouble brewing between the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Roads ever since Jay Gould gained control of the latter, as there could be but one result when the great Wall street manipulator formed his own combinations with the Kansas Pacific, which road also passed to him some time since. The two roads were to be, as reported at the time of his moves to secure them, a part of his long sought for route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the events of the past few days have proven that those who figured thus were right. Gould has both roads, and his first move was to pool the business, both passenger and freight, on them. As a matter of course this sort of thing, although it was perfectly legitimate, and just what the two St. Louis roads have been doing for years, did not set very well upon the Missouri Pacific, as it practically cut it off from a big share of the Kansas Pacific through business. The Missouri Pacific, forced to look out for another channel to Colorado and Kansas business, turned eyes toward the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and made arrangements for through cars over that road immediately upon its completion to Kansas City.

For a day or two there have been rumors quietly circulating in select railroad circles regarding the next move of the Gould party, but not until yesterday morning could the report be chased to a tangible shape. The Missouri Pacific express arriving at Kansas City Friday morning had attached to it General Superintendent Talmage's private car, the sole occupants of which were General Passenger Agent Ford and his wife. Mr. Ford, it was plain to see, was more or less vexed at things between the Kansas Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and as his car was at once attached to the Kansas Pacific train for Denver, knowing ones were sure that there was something in the wind. It was rumored that his business was to establish Missouri Pacific ticket offices at Denver and other prominent points on the line, report having it that orders had been received by the Kansas Pacific officials from the Gould head-quarters in New-York, to at once throw out all Missouri Pacific coupon tickets from the offices on the line of the road.

It is now definitely settled and known that the object of Mr. Ford's trip out on the line of the Kansas Pacific Road is to establish offices of the Missouri Pacific all along the road. This road already monopolizes nearly all the passenger traffic coming in from the West, and this new idea of establishing ticket-offices of its own, instead of allowing the Kansas Pacific agents to sell Missouri Pacific tickets, will result in great benefit to the latter line.

The Kansas City *Times* says that the long existing pool on freight between the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Roads had within a few days past been broken, created considerable surprise in railroad circles, it being known to but three or four prominent railroad men. Notwithstanding the freely-expressed opinion of some who doubted the truth of the report, it was based upon fact, the information coming from a source of the most reliable character. Further inquiries, yesterday, resulted in substantiating the fact beyond all peradventure. The passenger arrangement between the two roads is, however, the same, and likely to remain so unless the Hannibal and St. Joseph finds some new outlet, and thus pay off the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy in return for its course as to freight.

The report, which originated about one year ago, to the effect that the Chicago and Rock Island road, which now makes this city its western terminus, was preparing to build a branch from Plattsburg to Parkville, and then run its cars on the track of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs line to Kansas City is untrue, no such arrangement having been contemplated by the company. The business done by this line from here to Chicago is immense, and increasing yearly.

THE STATE CENSUS.

EXPOSURE OF PRIVATE BUSINESS—LETTER FROM SECRETARY WILLERS.

From the Utica Herald, July 28.

When the census of the city was being taken, the agent of the Steam Woolen Mills, by advice of his principal, A. T. Stewart, of New-York, refused to give the enumerator any information concerning the factory. The enumerator turned the matter over to Supervisor Schmidt, of the Ninth Ward, who, before making complaint, advised the Secretary of State. He received the following reply:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 16, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your letter advising me of a refusal to furnish information in regard to a manufacturing industry in your ward is received. While I have no doubt that the penalty prescribed in section 15 of the Census act applies to all refusals by the head of a family to answer any questions propounded upon general or special blanks under sections 2 and 3 of the said act, yet the matter of the enforcement of any penalty rests entirely with the Supervisor. In view of the late stage of the work, I will make no recommendation in the matter, leaving the same with you. I may add, however, that if the party refusing has any hesitation about having his business known in his own neighborhood, and will fill out the blank, he may mail it to me, if he wishes, without passing through the enumerator's hands. I should greatly regret it if any citizen will refuse to add his assistance in contributing to the completion and value of the State census, as showing the complete material business interests and resources of his State. Yours, respectfully,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.,
Secretary of State.

Supervisor Schmidt, thinking that if the Secretary of State had no interest in the matter, he certainly had none, decided to take no steps toward procuring the information. We understand that the same plan has been adopted at Washington Mills, where the agent of one of Stewart's factories also refused information. At Troy, the statistics obtained in regard to manufacturing interests were valueless, as the figures were guessed at by employes in some instances and by enumerators in others. At Buffalo, complaint is also made that the enumerators neglected their duty in a shameful manner.

AN IRREGULAR DUEL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A shooting affray, without serious results, occurred at Weldon, N. C., on Monday, July 26. A telegram from Weldon to the Petersburg (Va.) *Index and Appeal* gives the following account of the bloodless affair:

"About 2:30 this afternoon, while several gentlemen were sitting together under the railroad shed in this place, a spirited discussion arose concerning the buying and selling of the literary property here, which Mr. T. L. Emry bought some time since and was to settle with the attorney, Capt. W. H. Day. During the remarks Emry made several very pointed allusions to the action of certain parties as forming a clique, and who would do almost anything to further their own interests. Whereupon Day started up and asked Emry if he meant himself and was informed affirmatively. Day showing fight, and Emry being unarmed, the latter asked for time to prepare himself, which was granted. Returning with a pistol, and placing himself on the opposite side of the shed, Emry fired at Day. Both then sought refuge behind posts, where several shots were exchanged without effect. One ball entered the hotel dining-room while several persons were at dinner, but fortunately did no injury. The whole town was soon on the spot, and officers at once proclaimed a cessation of hostilities. Day was bound over to keep the peace, but before the excitement abated Emry walked over the river and was beyond reach of the law. He wants to treat with his opponent according to the code of honor. They are two of our best citizens, and all much regret the unpleasant affair."

TRUE, FOR HE TELLS IT HIMSELF.

The Boston *Herald* relates the following on the authority of a man who had a singular dream: "His father and mother had recently died within three or four weeks of each other, and one night in a dream he saw his mother standing by his bed, and a little distance away he saw a cot-bed, with a peculiar coverlet, on which lay a man, with his back turned toward him. His mother called him by name, and said, 'Here are seven dollars.' He attached no significance to the dream until, when he went to the Post Office, he received a letter stating that his brother, who was on a Western railroad, had been badly crushed, and requested his presence immediately. On arriving at his brother's home he was struck with surprise when he found him lying on a cot-bed, with the same kind of a coverlet as he had seen in his dream, with his back turned toward him. The brother died, and the gentleman was still more astonished, when on settling his affairs the first bill presented was just $7 in amount. Strange as the story may seem, it is told by the man himself, and he is a gentleman whose veracity no one would impeach."

A FAMILY TICKET.

The Boston *Journal* has the following: "That a father and son should be capable of filling two offices is very well for New-York, but we could make a full State ticket from one family which would represent all shades of politics. Voici!

For Governor—Charles Francis Adams, Independent.

For Secretary of State—John Quincy Adams, Democrat.

For Treasurer—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Republican.

For Auditor—Henry Adams, Independent.

For Attorney General—Brooks Adams, Republican.

With such a ticket we could dispense with a Lieutenant Governor."

LAW REPORTS.

APPLYING THE TWEED DECISION.

JUDGE WESTBROOK RELUCTANTLY ADOPTS THE VIEWS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—DISCHARGE OF A PRISONER IN CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

In the case of Aaron Jacobs, (already reported, and now decided,) who was held for contempt of court, Judge Westbrook, in rendering the decision, with evident reluctance applies the Tweed decision, by the Court of Appeals, to the case. His opinion is as follows:

On the 20th day of December, 1874, Aaron Jacobs was committed to the Common Jail of the City and County of New-York for the space of thirty days, and until he should pay a fine of $2,470 54, imposed upon him by the Superior Court of the City of New-York for an alleged contempt. The relator having been brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, upon the return thereto by the Sheriff, showing that Jacobs was held by virtue of a commitment issued by the Superior Court for a contempt therein charged, moves for his discharge upon the ground that the punishment inflicted was in excess of the power of the court to impose. The counsel for the parties who approve the discharge insists that as it appears the said Jacobs is held for a "contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment," he cannot be discharged, but must be forthwith remanded. It is not to be denied that our habeas corpus act, in plain words (3 R. S. 887, section 55, 5th edition,) makes it "the duty of such court or officer" before whom the writ is returnable, "forthwith to remand such party, if it shall appear that he is detained in custody, either by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; or for any contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment, by some court, officer, or body having authority to commit for the contempt so charged." It is also true that another section of the habeas corpus act, (3 R. S., 888, section 57, 5th edition) declares: "But no court or officer, on the return of any habeas corpus or certoirari issued under this article shall have power to inquire into the legality or justice of any process, judgment, decree, or execution specified in the preceding twenty-second section; nor into the justice or propriety of any commitment for a contempt made by any court, officer, or body, according to law, and charged in such commitment, as hereinafter provided." In obedience to the plain language of our statutes, as I supposed in People ex rel. Phelps vs. Fancher (9 N. Y., S. C. R. by Hun., 226) and in People ex rel. William M. Tweed vs. Liscomb (10 N. Y., S. C. R., by Hun., 760) I concurred in holding that neither "the justice or propriety of any commitment for a contempt," or the "legality or justice of any judgment," by or of a competent court, could be questioned in a proceeding of this character. My own views of these statutes are fully given in the cases to which I have referred, and if I should follow the inclination of my own judgment, I should hold (unless section 56 of the act regulating the conduct of the court or officer where the party is confined by "civil process" applies) that there is no power in this court or this proceeding to review the action of the Superior Court in the matter. My own convictions cannot, however, prevail. I understand the Court of Appeals to have recently held in the Tweed case, that when the judgment under which the party is held was in excess of the power of the court to award, it is remediable by this writ. That is to say, though the court pronouncing judgment has held it had the power to pronounce it, the party claiming it to be illegal, need not revert to a writ of error to correct or reverse it, but may apply for this writ to any court or officer empowered to grant it; and if such court or officer (and it may be a County Judge or a Special County Judge) adjudges that the judgment was in excess of the power of the court, the prisoner must be discharged. Following our court of dernier resort, I am constrained to overrule the objection founded upon our Habeas Corpus act, and examine the question of the power of the Superior Court to make the order complained of. The commitment shows that the fine of $2,470 54 imposed upon the relator was made up by the value of certain real estate sold by Jacobs contrary to the mandate of the court, "the costs and expenses of the plaintiff in the proceedings to punish the said Aaron Jacobs for the contempt," which were made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court to be $252 25, and the further sum of $150, which the court in the commitment declares it is satisfied "is a reasonable allowance to be made to the plaintiff for counsel fee in these proceedings." As the commitment is to detain the prisoner until he pays the entire sum of $2,470 54, if any part of the amount was illegal, it follows that the commitment is void, because as a whole it is bad. The commitment is for the whole sum. It is not until he shall pay separate sums named, but until he shall pay every dollar of the gross amount. There is no power to separate. It is good as a whole, or bad as a whole. In Ludlow vs. Knox (7 Abbott's Practice Reports, page 411 N. S.) the Court of Appeals held that in proceedings of this character the costs which may be imposed are there fixed and allowed by statute, and not those which are usually called "counsel fees," and which rest in discretion. The opinion of Judge Grover fully covers the point, and to it (pages 418, 419, 420,) reference is made. It is very questionable whether the item of $252 25 which the commitment states is proven "by affidavit" to be "the costs and expenses" of the proceedings to punish for contempt does not contain objectionable items. Waiving this, however, it is entirely clear that the one of $150 which the court says it is satisfied "is a reasonable allowance to be made to the plaintiff for counsel fee in these proceedings," is just such a charge as the decision of the court covers. It was improper and could not be allowed, and as it makes up a part of the gross fine imposed, such fine was illegal and improper. It follows that the prisoner is entitled to be discharged.

Samuel J. Crooks for motion to discharge; C. Bainbridge Smith opposed.

A BLACK FRIDAY SUIT.

JUDGE DONOHUE SUSTAINS A DEMURRER IN THE CASE OF ROBERT H. THOMPSON AGAINST JAY GOULD AND OTHERS.

Robert H. Thompson sued Jay Gould, N. Smith, Henry Smith, and James B. Bach to recover $567,000 damages. The complaint in the suit alleged that on or about Sept. 24, 1869, plaintiff and one Samuel J. Harrison were each gold brokers in this City; that Harrison on that day undertook and agreed with the defendants and one James Fisk, Jr., to sell and deliver on the 25th, (day following,) at or before 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, through the New-York Gold Exchange, $2,100,000 in gold coin to one Albert Speyers for the use and benefit of the defendants; that Harrison was ready and offered to deliver the gold at the time agreed upon, but defendants and Speyers refused to receive and pay for the same; that by such refusal said Harrison was damaged in the amount demanded in the complaint, his claim to which he duly assigned to plaintiff.

This complaint was demurred to on the ground that it did not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, in that it failed to state how the non-acceptance of the gold had resulted in the damages alleged.

Judge Donohue sustains the demurrer, and in a brief opinion says: "The complaint in this case is for damages for a non-performance of a gold contract. The defendants demur. The most important ground of demurrer is that no sufficient allegation of damage is set out in the complaint to give the defendants notice of what they are to try. Assuming that the complaint is correct in all other particulars and allegations, it amounts to this: The plaintiff says you, the defendant, on a certain day, bought certain gold of me which I have been and am now ready to deliver, and you will not pay for it, and I am damaged to the amount of so much by that refusal, without, as matter of fact, showing how that or any damage arises. It seems to me, on the authority of Gould vs. Allen, 1 Wend., 182, and Rider vs. Pond, 28 Barb., 447, the averment is not enough. Had this action been for the purchase price of the gold, the mere statement of the contract, tender, and refusal would have sustained an action for that price; but the action is not for that price, and is for damage in the defendants failing to keep their contract, and there does not appear, either by express averment of fact, or any inference the court can legally draw, that the plaintiff has sustained damage. Mere conclusion asserting damage is not enough. In regard to the averment supposed to set out the refusal of defendants, on which the action is founded, I think the complaint equally defective. The mere refusal to take the gold could not damage the plaintiff or Harrison; it was only the refusal to pay on it that would work that result, and that refusal is alleged to be a refusal to pay the plaintiff. It does not appear that the assignor, Harrison, has not been paid. How Harrison could be damaged by a refusal to pay plaintiff does not appear. For these reasons it seems to me the demurrer is well taken and there must be judgment for defendants, with the usual leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs."

THE JEFFERSON CAR COMPANY SUIT SETTLED.

In a suit by the Jefferson Car Company, to enforce a contract against the Erie Railway, a decision was recently rendered sustaining the contract, whereby for a long period the Erie Company would have to pay the car company $10,500 per month. Yesterday, on petition of Mr. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Company, Judge Donohue made an order permitting him to settle the suit with the car company. This settlement is to be made on condition that the Erie Company pay to the car company $300,000 in twelve monthly installments, the costs of the suit, and to surrender all the stock of the car company held by the Erie Company. By the same order the Receiver is permitted to cancel the contract between the Erie Company and the National Stock-yard Company, on condition that Erie purchase all the outstanding stock of the stock-yard company in the hands of one Robinson, at the rate $50,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds of the stock-yard company for 3,623 shares, also buying 1,822 shares of the stock-yard company held by Mrs. Fisk for $5,000 of the first mortgage bonds of that company. The Receiver is also to complete a contract with Robinson whereby Erie is to obtain leasehold property in the vicinity of Eleventh avenue and Fortieth street, in this City subject to an annual rent of $21,370, and is bound to pay to Robinson one-fifth of the net profits of all business done on the premises.

TRIAL OF CAPT. BURDEN.

MARTINOT'S CHARGES—THEODORE ALLEN TELLS AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY CONNECTING MARTINOT WITH SEVERAL BURGLARIES.

The large court-room at Police head-quarters was filled at an early hour yesterday morning by the spectators and numerous witnesses who had been attracted by or compelled to attend the trial of Capt. Henry Burden, now of the Twelfth Precinct, on the charges made by ex-Detective William A. Martinot, as he is called, but who in fact never was a detective. All the Commissioners were upon the bench, and the counsel for the board, Mr. McLean, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. Oakey Hall was in attendance for the defense, the witnesses for which promise to be somewhat formidable in numbers, as fifty-four have been summoned, of which number twenty-six are citizens and the remainder policemen.

Martinot, being first put upon the stand, told the same story he told before the Committee on Crime and in his affidavit submitted to the board, both of which have been published. He told it glibly and boldly, rattling off the panel-houses in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on which Capt. Burden levied tribute in the shape of $75 per week certain and the half-proceeds of all robberies so fast that the stenographer could not follow him. Both in his direct and cross-examination he made himself a full partner in the crime of levying black-mail upon thieves and prostitutes, which he charged against Capt. Burden. Although he could remember the names of the proprietors and the street numbers of so large a number of panel-houses, when asked the three important questions to him, as to when he was appointed a patrolman, when he resigned, and when he was transferred, he could not answer until he had referred to memoranda. But he was on the whole a collected witness, and adhered under a searching cross-examination to his original statement with unvarying fidelity. After the cross-examination had lasted some two or three hours, it was announced that at its conclusion the case would be adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock, and the crowd of witnesses in the ante-room were released until that time. This brought about a whispered consultation between Mr. Hall and the well-known Theodore Allen, which ended by the former saying he had an important witness, who was obliged to leave the city, and that he desired to interrupt the cross-examination to put him on the stand. This being granted, Theodore Allen was sworn and regaled the board and audience with one of the most extraordinary stories ever told to any public tribunal.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

It was the object of Mr. Hall to prove by Allen only that Martinot had made threats and expressed animosity against Capt. Burden, but, between the rambling of the witness in his direct, and the questions put to him in his cross-examination, all that he believed to be facts were brought out. It was in substance that he knew and could prove that while on post duty in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Martinot had been actively engaged in three burglaries in company with "Mart" Allen, a brother of the witness, and two other men. These burglaries were committed in the Fall of 1872, in stores in Broadway, between Twenty-sixth street and Thirtieth street, known as Corwin's, Richmond's, and Eggler's. From each of these large amounts of goods were removed, but the tale of Allen was more positive in the last named. Allen declared that he had a large acquaintance among what he called "crooked" men, by which he meant men who are under Police espionage because of the crimes they have committed. From these persons he learned that Martinot had been engaged in these burglaries and had shared in the proceeds of these crimes. In the Eggler case Allen professed to have a witness who saw Martinot carry the goods out of the store and place them in a wagon in front of it, in which they were carried. Allen also swore that Martinot offered to sell him some of these same goods in the gambling saloon of John Allen, at Broadway and Thirtieth street. He likewise offered to prove that on the night of the Richmond burglary Martinot had taken a wax impression of the lock on the house door of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison avenue, which he furnished to his confederate burglars, but this robbery, for some reason which he did not know, was never consummated. In regard to the relations between Martinot and Capt. Burden, he gave two conversations with him. The first of these was confined to Allen charging Martinot with complicity in these burglaries, and threatening to send him to State Prison unless he ceased enticing his brother "Mart" into crime. Martinot made no denial of the charge thus made against him. At the second conversation Martinot sought to induce Allen to enter into a conspiracy to put up a job on Capt. Burden and break him, and his motive was that Burden had caused him to be transferred out of the precinct. He was encouraged to make this proposition to Allen because Burden had closed the gambling-house of John Allen, at Broadway and Thirtieth street, and, as alleged by Martinot, had left other houses open.

When the testimony of Allen had been concluded, Martinot, in a very excited manner, took the stand and insisted upon making a general denial of all Allen's charges, which he succeeded in doing despite the objection of Mr. Hall and the positive prohibition of the board. After this episode the case was adjourned until Monday next.

Inquiries made by Superintendent Walling after the adjournment, proved that Martinot was not on the force at the time of the Eggler burglary, but that he was on post at the time those at Corwin's and Richmond's were committed. It will also be shown that he went to the latter and offered to turn back some laces which had been stolen, and that he finally did so upon the payment of $250, on condition that neither Capt. Burden nor any one else should know anything of the transaction. Part of this he admits himself, but insists that he divided this money with Capt. Burden. However this may be, those who were engaged in the burglary say that Martinot, who was one of the four, did not divide fairly with them, and that they never had their share of the $250 obtained for the laces. In relation to the Corwin burglary, it is asserted by those engaged in the crime that on the first load they carried away 40,000 cigars, but that while they were absent disposing of these Martinot took away 3,000 cigars from the store, which he sold for $175, and refused to divide "squarely" with them. In addition to these facts it may be added that at the time Martinot was transferred from the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-first Precinct his reputation was well known, and that Capt. McDonnell, who has lately done such good service in the Eighth Precinct, but who was then in command of the Thirty-first, remarked, "It's all right; he can't steal anything here but rocks." In view of all the facts which the investigation of the Police Board has brought or is likely to bring out, the fear was generally expressed that Martinot would find it convenient to be absent hereafter. But the more predominant impression was that his delusion or his impudence would carry him through, and no watch was put upon him. As the case stands at present, it is likely to be a very protracted one, as whether Martinot continues to prosecute or not, Capt. Burden is determined to have all his witnesses examined, as he believes that he can thus obtain a complete refutation of all the charges which have been made against him.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

The People, &c., vs. Aaron Jacobs.—Prisoner discharged. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Quackenbos vs. West.—The matter in the reply, which is now objected to, is set up as a defense to the counter-claim of the answer, and is not inconsistent with the complaint. I think its sufficiency as a defense should only be examined upon demurrer, or an equivalent proceeding. Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Hayendor vs. Kinkel.—See memorandum for counsel.

THE NEW UNITED STATES COURT-ROOMS.

Yesterday the officials connected with the United States Courts and offices in the old Burton Theatre building on Chambers street, removed to their new quarters in the upper part of the new Post Office building. The old furniture in the Chambers street building will be sold at auction to-day. In the new building, a portion of the second, all of the third, and most of the fourth floors, will be occupied by the United States officials. The United States District Court-room is in the north-west angle of the second floor, the Circuit Court-room adjoining it, toward the east, and the Equity Court-room occupies the north-eastern angle of the same floor. The District and Circuit Court-rooms are carried through the third floor, from which there are entrances to galleries surrounding both court-rooms. These court-rooms are the finest in this City, and, perhaps, in the United States; they are airy, spacious, well lighted, handsomely decorated, and are to be magnificently furnished. In the north-east angle of the third floor is the court-room of the criminal branch of the Circuit Court, situated immediately over the Equity Court-room. Adjoining and south of this court-room are the private rooms of Judge Woodruff. On the eastern side of this floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. The southern and south-eastern portions of the floor are occupied by the offices of the District Attorney, the south-western portion by the Marshal's offices, the western by the District Court Clerk's offices, and the north-western by the private rooms of Judge Blatchford. On the fourth floor the southern portion is occupied by the spacious suite of rooms of Commissioner and Chief Supervisor Davenport, and the rest of the floor is devoted to the Law Institute Library, the Bankruptcy Clerk's office, and extra rooms connected with the business of the offices on the floor below. Nearly all the rooms and offices are in an unfinished condition, and it will be several weeks before the needed arrangements can be perfected. The offices are handsome, spacious, and well adapted to the business to be transacted in them, the main drawbacks being the difficulty of reaching the rooms on account of their height from the street and wide distribution and the incessant and almost deafening noise caused by the vehicles in the streets.

COURT NOTES.

Frank Fuller, seventeen years of age, was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a watch valued at $75. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Thomas Lynch, alias "Ted Leary," of No. 66 Centre street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of having stolen $10 worth of clothing from the residence of William Eager, No. 72 Mulberry street.

Detective Kennock stated yesterday that the arrest of Bernard Quinn recently on the charges of passing one counterfeit silver dollar and attempting to pass another, furnished the clue which led to the capture of James Maher and his gang.

Peter Appon and William Peterson were held by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of having violated the provisions of the sanitary code, by letting out to lodgers an unventilated basement at No. 29 North William street.

Mendel Jocham was arrested by a policeman on the charge of stealing 1,000 cigars, found in his possession, on Pearl street. He proved that the cigars belonged to him, and he was then brought before Commissioner Shields on the charge that they were unstamped. This charge likewise failed to be proved, and he was discharged by the Commissioner yesterday.

A CAPTAIN OF A STEAM-BOAT IN TROUBLE.

A lady describing herself as Mrs. Catherine St. John, of No. 921 Third avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of Capt. Robert Gettey of the steam-boat Artisan on a charge of grand larceny. In her affidavit, taken at the Yorkville Police Court, the complainant alleged that on the 15th inst. she gave a written order upon her husband, Matthew H. St. John, to Capt. Gettey for two diamond studs belonging to her, valued at $700; that the diamonds were delivered to Gettey, but that he refused to surrender them to her. Capt. Getty was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth and waived examination, electing General Sessions as the place of trial, and giving $1,000 bail for his appearance when wanted. He asserted that the complainant was not the real Mrs. St. John, but was Mrs. Catherine McNab, and that he still holds the diamonds in trust in accordance with the advice of Matthew H. St. John's attorney.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.

A burglar at noon yesterday effected an entrance into the apartments of Jesse Jeffrey, No. 443 West Fiftieth street, by forcing a hall window, and stole a quantity of jewelry. He was surprised while leaving by Miss Jeffrey, who raised an alarm. Officer Scully, of the Twenty-second Precinct, after a long chase, captured the burglar on the roof of a tenement in West Forty-seventh street, and found the stolen property in his pockets. The prisoner, who described himself as James Campbell, aged twenty, a machinist by occupation, was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court.

A BUILDER ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

George Kuhn, a builder, residing at No. 2,247 Third avenue, was arrested yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of perjury. From the papers it would appear that a verdict for $3,125 87 was given against one Francis Kielbach. An appeal from the verdict was taken, and in order to obtain a stay of proceedings, Kielbach gave security in the person of Kuhn, who swore before Judge Barrett that he was worth $100,000 over all debts and liabilities. It was subsequently ascertained that this statement was false, and Kuhn was indicted for perjury. The prisoner was brought to the District Attorney's office, and committed in default of $2,500 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
32	Collins vs. Budden-sick.	159	Same vs. Same.
166	Baldwin vs. Southern and At. Tel. Co.	174	Rose vs. Dewey.
		188	Dinkelspiel vs. Silberstein.

COUNTERFEIT CENTRAL RAILROAD TICKETS.

Adam V. Forbes, a young lawyer in Clyde, has been detected using a forged ticket on the Central Railroad. The case is thus described by the Rochester *Democrat*: "Some time ago one of the conductors happened to remark that there must be a good many tickets for Chili and Charlotte from Clyde. He was told that there was only one presented in a long time. He was sure that there must have been more, as he had punched several himself. The case was put into the hands of the detectives, and on Tuesday afternoon, Forbes, who had been suspected, boarded the westward bound train, which leaves Clyde at 3:08 P. M., and which is due in this city at 5 P. M. It was observed that he purchased no ticket, and the boy detective who had been stationed at Clyde, also took the train. Forbes presented a ticket, it was punched, and he rode to Rochester. The ticket was from Clyde to Chili. Alighting at Rochester, the boy followed Forbes, leaving word at the depot for Mr. Stott. That gentleman followed and arrested him. He was accused of counterfeiting railway tickets. At first he denied the charge, but was finally induced to tell all. He admitted that he used a forged ticket yesterday, and had used several before, that he had manufactured tickets from Clyde to Chili, from Clyde to Charlotte and from Rochester to Port Byron, and that the type used in the work was at his home in Clyde. Forbes is a young man of about twenty-eight years of age, having a wife and one child. He studied law in New-York. He is not unknown to the police, as he was sentenced to the Monroe County Penitentiary for three months, several years ago, for forgery. He purchased a draft on a New-York bank for $7 at Lyons, raised the amount to $700, and presented it at Powers' Bank for payment. Just as he had received the money the fraud was detected, and he was arrested. He has not, so far as we are aware, been engaged in criminal practices since then, until now. He states that he has never sold or given away a forged railroad ticket, having made them for his own convenience. He only wanted to use them in traveling between Rochester and Clyde, and the reason why he printed them to Chili and Charlotte and Port Byron was that when he came to Rochester, the conductor would punch the ticket and leave it with him to go on to Chili or Charlotte. This he never did but destroyed the ticket. The same was the case in going to Clyde. The ticket for Port Byron was destroyed at Clyde. By this means he succeeded for so long a time in preventing detection.

SUIT FOR AN INCOME TAX.

A case of considerable interest and importance is now pending in the United States Court in Springfield, Ill. The facts on which it is based are thus stated by the *Journal* of that city: "At the close of the war Hon. William M. Springer was engaged as attorney in the prosecution of claims against the Government, growing out of the capture or destruction of cotton by the Government troops during the war. Succeeding in his prosecution of several claims, his income for the year 1865 was quite large, as it appears that in 1866 he scheduled his 'income, gains, and profits' for the previous year at $50,798. The income tax upon this amount aggregated $4,799 50, and Mr. Springer refused to pay it, he taking the ground that the act under which it was imposed is unconstitutional. The United States Collector under these circumstances undertook to make the collection by distraint and sold the valuable piece of property known as the 'Springer Block,' on the corner of South Sixth and Monroe streets, the Government bidding it in, as there were no other bidders, for the sum of $5,279 78, that being the amount of the tax, with the cost of the levy and ten per cent. penalty added. The Government now brings suit in ejectment to oust Mr. Springer. It is agreed, we understand, that the plaintiff may take a judgment, and that the defendant shall have sixty days in which to file a bill of exceptions for the purpose of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court."

HYDROPHOBIA AFTER THREE YEARS.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 27th of July has an account of the death of Samuel Hance, a blacksmith, twenty-three years old, in Chester County, that State, after three days suffering with what the physicians called hydrophobia. It says: "He was bitten by a dog in Delaware three years ago while working at smithing. On Thursday Mr. Hance complained of feeling unwell, and during the night was taken with convulsions, the fear of water being very marked, the first symptoms of the affection being the difficulty in swallowing water. From Thursday until the time of his death he was frequently seized with the most violent convulsions which morphine and chloroform were perfectly powerless to check, the slightest disturbing influence throwing him into a spasm; as fanning, a current of air, or a fly lighting upon him. Before going into what proved his last convulsion he requested the attendant to tie him, as he was afraid of hurting some one, being a very powerful man. So the doctor had him tied and held during the convulsion, and he died soon after the convulsion was over. During this convulsion he struggled terribly and snapped his teeth several times, the striking of the teeth being plainly heard. The sufferer was attended by Drs. Horner, Thornton, and the Drs. Hoskins, of Chester County. Ever since Mr. Hance was bitten, which was upon the finger and which was not at all sore during his attack, he had no morbid fear of hydrophobia, being of a rather phlegmatic temperament than a nervous one, and had during the three years been of good health and entirely temperate in his habits. He was married, and leaves a wife and young infant child."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 U. P. S. F...c. 95½
5,000 L. & N. c. 85
100 At. & Pac. Tel. 20¾
100 Union Pacific 73
100 do 73⅜
100 Rock Island 104⅞
500 do 105
1100 West. Union 81
1300 do 80⅞
3500 do 81
900 do 81⅛
400 do 81¼
900 do 81⅜
200 do s3. 81⅜
200 do 81½
500 do 81⅝
400 do 81¾
500 do 81⅞
800 do 82
1900 do 81⅞
500 do 81¾
200 do s3. 81⅝
300 do 81¾
200 do b3. 81⅞
0100 do 81¾
500 Ohio & Miss. 22¾
100 do b3. 22⅝
500 Pacific Mail 38⅛
200 do c. 38¼
600 do 38⅛
300 do 38¼
500 do 38⅜
500 do 38½
200 do 38⅜
200 do c. 38¼
700 do 38⅛
400 North-west. Pref. 56
300 do 55½
100 Tol. & Wabash 6⅛
100 Lake Shore s4. 60¼
500 do 60¼
500 do c. 60¼
600 do 60⅜
800 do 60⅜
100 do c. 60½
100 do 60⅝
100 do 60¾
3700 do 60⅞
200 do c. 60⅞
1000 do s3. 60¾
100 do c. 60¾
500 do s3. 60⅝
500 do 60¾
200 do 60⅝
200 do c. 60⅝
100 St. Paul 36¼
400 do 36⅜
800 do 36½
300 do 36⅝
900 do 36½
200 St. Paul Pref. 59⅜
100 do 59¼
100 Erie Railway 15
10 do 15¼
100 do 15
100 do 14¾
300 do 14⅞
15 do 15
1000 North-western 40⅜
300 do 40¼
200 do 40⅛
700 do 40¼
900 do 40⅜
2100 do 40½
100 do s3. 40⅜
100 do s3. 40½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 120
500 do 119½
1,000 do 12. 119¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 12. 119¾
10,000 do 119⅝
7,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R. 117
$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64 116
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 12. 118½
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 116¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. Reg. 106¼
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'ty. Coup. 106
3,000 S. Car. 6s, N., J. & J. 32
5,000 S. Car. 6s, N., Non-fund. 6½
5,000 do 6¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 51
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. b3. 50
3,000 Va. 6s, Cons., ex-mat. coup. 58
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 24⅝
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st. 109¾
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, N. 112½
1,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. D. 83⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bs. 85¼
1,000 do 85½
1,000 do 85⅜
5,000 do 85½
3,000 C. & N. W. Con. 97½
1,000 Erie 3d. 99
3,000 Long Dock bs. 101
2,000 M. & E. 1st, Con. 103⅝
12,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 85
17,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 102¼
10,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & Ore. Br. 89¾
15,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 95¾
15,000 do 95⅝
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 100¾
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 99⅞
6,000 D., L. & W. C. b. c. 119
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th. 100
2,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s. 99
1,000 L. & N. C., '98. 84
5 Bank of America. 152
20 Fourth Nat. B'k. 101½
30 Bank of Republic. 95
200 Mar. Pf. a. p. b. c. 12⅛
300 W. Un. Tel. b. c b3. 81¾
1100 do 81⅞
100 do c. 81¾
300 do 81¾
200 do 81⅝
1900 do 81½
200 do c. 81½
400 do 81⅝
600 do 81¼
100 do 81¾
600 do 81½
1800 do 81⅝
400 do s3. 81⅝
300 do s3 81¼
100 do c. 81¾
700 do 81¼
100 do c. 81¼
200 do 81⅝
200 do 81½
200 do 81⅝
800 do 81¾
300 do 81⅞
100 do s4. 81⅞
1900 do 82
500 do 82⅛
200 do b3. 82
500 do 81⅞
300 do 81¾
200 Mar. a. p. b. c. 12½
100 do 12¾
100 do c 12¾
13 do 12½
100 Quick. Min. b. c. 15½
400 Pacific Mail. b. c. 38¼
400 do 38⅛
2200 do 38
100 do s4. 38
500 do 37⅞
300 do 37¾
100 do s3. 38
800 do 38⅛
600 do 38¼
200 do 38⅛
100 Adams Ex. b. c. 100
10 do 100½
400 Erie Railway. b. c. 14¾
600 do 14½
200 do 14⅜
100 do 14¼
100 do 14⅜
100 do c. 14½
100 do 14⅝
50 At & Pac. T. b. c. 20¼
25 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 103¾
100 Cl. & P. Gtd. b. c. 91¾
400 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 105
15 do 105¼
16 N. J. Central 110½
500 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 60⅜
100 do s3. 60⅜
400 do 60½
200 do s3. 60⅜
200 do s3. 60¼
1100 do s3. 60⅜
300 do b3. 60½
500 do 60⅜
1800 do s3. 60¼
100 do s3. 60½
400 do 60⅜
300 do 60¾
100 do s3. 60⅝
300 do 60½
100 do c. 60½
300 Union Pacific. b. c. 73
60 do 73¼
200 do 73
100 do b30. 73
100 do c. 73¼
15 do 73¼
100 do b3. 73¼
100 do s30. 72⅞
400 do 73⅛
15 C., C. C. & I. b. c. 45
100 Pac. of Mo. b. c. 48⅞
200 T., W. & W. b. c. b60. 6¼
100 do s3. 6⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 40⅝
400 do 40⅞
100 do 40¾
100 do 40⅞
200 do 40½
600 do 40⅜
200 do 40½
50 do 40⅝
200 do 40½
400 do s3. 40½
100 do 40⅜
300 do 40¼
300 do 40⅛
100 do 40¼
100 do 40⅜
100 do 40⅝
100 do 40¾
100 do 40½
200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 36¼
300 do 36⅛
300 do 36¼
300 do 36
200 do 35⅞
200 do 36
200 do 36¼
100 do s10. 36¼
100 do 36¼
100 do 36⅛
300 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 59½
100 do 59
100 do 59⅛
300 do 59
125 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 55½
25 do 54¾
100 do 55
60 Del., L. & W. b. c. 119¾
25 do 119½
100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 14½
100 Consol. Coal. b. c. 48
100 H. & St. Jo. b. c. 25
100 do c. 25⅛
100 O. & M. b. c. s5. 22½
100 do s3. 22⅛
300 do 22¼
900 do 22⅛
300 do s3. 22
800 do 22
500 do 21⅞
400 do 21¾
400 do 21⅝
700 do 21½
800 do 21¼
600 do 21⅜
800 do 21½
1400 do 21¾
900 do 21⅝
100 do b3. 21⅝
100 do c. 21⅝
100 do 21¾
700 do 21⅞
100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 4⅞
100 do 4½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 Northwest. con. coup gold bds. 85½
1,000 Un. Pac. Sk'g F'd. 95⅝
500 Mar. a. p. s3. 12⅜
200 Mar. Pfd. a. p. 12½
100 A. & P. Tel. 20¼
700 Erie Railway 14⅝
200 Lake Shore s3. 60½
200 Pacific Mail 38
300 do 38⅛
500 do b3. 38¼
100 do s3. 38¼
1000 North-western 40½
100 St. Paul Pref. b3. 59½
300 Western Union 81⅞
100 do s3. 81¾
100 do c. 81⅝
900 do 81⅝
200 do s3. 81½
300 do 81½
100 St. Paul 36
300 Rock Island b3. 105
200 do s3. 105
200 Ohio & Miss. s3. 22
200 do 22⅛
100 do 22
100 do 21⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 120⅛
300,00 U. S. 10-40 rg'd. 116½
$500 U. S. Currency 6s. 122

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is '76's. 100¼
100 Georgia 7s. G. b. 99½
1,000 U. Pa. R. R. 1st. 100⅞
9,000 U. Pac. Sk'g F'd. 95½
1,000 Ch. N. W. C. C. G. b. 85½
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st La Crosse Div. 92
1,000 Erie 2d 102
2,000 Cen. Pa. G. b. b. c. 100½
53 Bank S. of N. Y. 114
50 Am. Ex. Bank 117½
90 Fourth Nat. Bank. 101½
10 Continen'l Bank. 100
100 West. U. Tel. b. c. 81⅝
400 do 81½
100 do s3. 81½
700 do 81⅝
500 do 81¾
100 do b3. 81⅞
400 do b3. 82
100 L. S. & M. S. R. R. b. c. 60⅝
300 do s3. 60⅝
1200 Pa. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 38¼
400 do 38⅜
700 do 38½
500 Erie Railway. b. c. 14⅝
10 Mich. C. R. R. b. c. 64½
100 Panama R. R. b. c. 130
100 U. Pac. R. R. b. c. 73
300 Chi. & N. W. R. b. c. 40⅜
100 C. M. & St. P. b3. 36
100 do 36
300 do b30. 36⅛
200 do 36
100 P. Ft. W. & C. G. b. c. 97⅞
800 O. & M. R. R. b. c. 22
1000 do 21⅞
500 do 22
200 A. & Pac. Pf. b. c. s3. 14½
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 48¾
5 Ren. R. E. 2d Pf. b. c. 100
20 do 100½
100 Con. C. of Md. b. c. 48½
100 Mar. a. p. b. c. 12⅜
100 Quick. Pref. b. c. 21¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 81
100 Canton 57
300 M. L. & M., Ass. paid. 12⅜
300 do 12½
200 do 12¾
100 do b30. 13
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 103⅞
1100 West. Union. b3. 82
3000 do 82
100 do b3. 82⅛
300 do 82
300 do b3. 82⅛
1000 do 82⅛
2000 do 82¼
1500 do b3. 82⅜
600 do s3. 82¼
1000 do 82¼
1000 do 82⅜
100 do s3. 82⅜
100 do b3. 82½
1400 do 82½
900 do 82⅝
600 do 82¾
1300 do 82⅞
500 do s3. 82¾
800 do 82¾
400 do 82⅞
500 do b3. 83
1400 do 83
1300 do 83⅛
800 do 83¼
400 do 83⅜
400 do 83½
100 do 83⅝
400 do 83¾
500 do 84
100 do 84½
200 do 84¼
500 do 84
300 do 83⅞
400 do 83¾
2100 do 83½
1700 do 83⅝
1700 do 83¾
1000 do 83⅝
200 Harlem 134
100 Union Pacific 73⅛
400 do b3. 73⅛
200 do 73¼
800 Pacific Mail 38⅝
200 do 38¾
1000 do 38⅞
500 do 39
400 do b3. 39
400 do 38⅝
700 do 38¾
900 do 38⅞
800 do 38¾
200 Rock Island 105⅛
100 do s3. 105⅛
100 Lake Shore b3. 60¾
100 do c. 60⅝
800 do b3. 60¾
800 do 60⅞
500 do b3. 61
1000 do 61
1500 do 61¼
900 do 61⅛
100 do 61
100 do 61⅛
100 Panama 131
200 North-western 40⅝
200 do b3. 40¾
400 do 40¾
100 do 40⅞
100 do 40¾
100 St. Paul 36¼
200 do 36⅛
600 do 36¼
100 St. Paul Pref. 59½
100 Ft. Wayne 98
200 Del., Lack. & West. 119⅜
400 Ohio & Miss. 22
200 do 21⅞
700 do 21¾
600 do s3. 21⅝
800 do 21¾
300 do 21⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo. 25

THURSDAY, July 29—P. M.

The Stock Exchange speculation was buoyant to-day, with a general advance in prices, and with Western Union as the leading feature. Toward the close of business a report which obtained general credence was current on the Exchange to the effect that the Western Union Company had leased the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Lines on a guarantee of a dividend of 7 ℘ cent. on $2,000,000, which is equal to the entire capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company selling at 20. The report also stated that the rates of the Western Union were to be raised on the consummation of this transaction. An arrangement of this kind would virtually place the whole telegraph business of the country in the hands of the Western Union Company, and on this view of the matter there was very heavy buying of the stock just before the market closed for the day. The stock also gained strength on the receipt of a dispatch from London stating that a rumor prevailed there to the effect that all hope of repairing the injuries of the direct cable having been abandoned, it was given up as a failure and the steamer Faraday had sailed for England. The opening sales of Western Union were made at 80⅞@81, but after midday the price reached 82⅛, which was followed by a reaction to 81½. After the second call the demand became very active and the price advanced, step by step, to 84½, the closing sales being at 83⅜@83¾. Pacific Mail rose to 38½, fell off to 37¾, reached 39, and finally sold at 38¾. North-western common rose to 40⅞; the preferred opened at 56, an advance of 2 ℘ cent. as compared with yesterday's closing quotations, and later touched 54¾. St. Paul common rose to 36⅝, preferred to 59½, Rock Island to 105⅛, and Union Pacific to 73⅜. Ohio and Mississippi was noticeably weak, opening at 22¾, declining to 21¼, rallying to 22⅛, and closing 21½@21⅝. Erie was weak, notwithstanding the improvement at London, and declined from 15¼ to 14¼, closing at 14⅝. Panama was strong at 130@132, against 125 yesterday. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined from 20¾ to 20¼, and closed at 20½@21. The general market closed strong and active.

The money market was even easier than yesterday, and the highest rate paid for call loans was 3 ℘ cent. In the afternoon large offerings were made as low as 1½@2 ℘ cent., and the market closed at these rates. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 5 ℘ cent.

The monetary situation at London continues very easy, and the Bank of England Directors at their weekly court to-day lowered the minimum rate of discount to 2½ ℘ cent., the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills being 2⅛ ℘ cent. and money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 1¼ ℘ cent. The Bank of England gained £277,555 sterling during the past week and £118,000 on balance to-day. The amount of its unemployed notes in the bank is £14,691,085, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 51 ℘ cent., against 49⅝ ℘ cent. last week. The specie in the Bank of France increased 1,213,000 francs during the week. The London market for consols and American securities was strong and higher. The former advanced to 94⅝@94¾ for both money and the account, but closed ⅛ ℘ cent. lower; old 1865s advanced to 107½@107¾, 1867s to 108½@108¾, 10-40s to 105¾@106¼, and new 5s to 104¼@104½, an improvement of ¼ to ½ ℘ cent. on yesterday. Erie advanced to 13½@13⅝. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day on the London Stock Exchange. The sterling exchange market was steady, with business more active. Sales were made at $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. The market was freely supplied with borrowed bills, and it is estimated that over £100,000 sterling were sold to-day at about $4 86½@4 86¾, the expectation among bankers, as a rule, being that they will be able to cover the bills at considerably lower quotations before their maturity. The buoyant tone of Government bonds at London, and the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, started a selling movement in gold at the opening, and the price declined to 112¼ from 113¼ at the close yesterday. Subsequently a recovery to 112¾ took place on the purchase to cover short contracts; but in the afternoon the market settled back to 112½@112⅝, and was very tame. On gold loans the rates ranged from flat to 1-64 per diem for use. At the close, however, 1 ℘ cent. was paid to have balances carried. At the Treasury sales of $1,000,000 gold to-day the bids aggregated $2,220,000, at prices ranging from 111.87 to 112.66. The awards can be made at 112.51⅛ and upward.

Government bonds declined at the early boards, in sympathy with gold, the fall ranging from ¼ to ¾ ℘ cent. In the late dealings the market was steady at a partial recovery. Railroad bonds were generally firm. The Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 85½, closing at that price. Union Pacifics were firm and higher, firsts selling at 100⅞, Land Grants at 99⅞, and Sinking Funds at 95½@95¾. Milwaukee and St. Paul sold at 83⅞, and La Crosse Division at 92. Great Western firsts advanced to 81. State bonds were without special change, except in the case of South Carolina non-fundable, which advanced 1 ℘ cent., to 6¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,071,812 42
Gold payments	235,516 00
Gold balance	36,323,113 80
Currency receipts	1,081,851 71
Currency payments	731,480 70
Currency balance	57,615,580 03
Customs	279,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 29.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅞	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	115½	..
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅜	120⅛
American Gold	113¼	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4.86½@$4.87	$4.86½@$4.87
New-York Central	103½	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	105⅛
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¾
St. Paul Common	36¼	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	59	59⅜
Western Union	80⅞	83⅝
Union Pacific	73⅛	73¼
Lake Shore	60⅝	61⅛
Wabash and Toledo	6¼	6⅛
North-western Common	40⅛	40¾
North-western Preferred	54¼	54⅜
Delaware, Lack., and Western	119½	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	109½	110
Panama	125	132
Erie	15	14⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞	21⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4½
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follow:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New York Central	103⅞	103⅞	....
Harlem	134	134	200
Erie	15¼	14½	2,900
Lake Shore	61¼	60¼	21,300
Wabash	6¼	6⅛	400
North-western	40⅞	40⅛	11,100
North-western Preferred	56	54⅜	800
Rock Island	105⅛	104⅞	1,700
Fort Wayne	98	97⅞	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	35⅞	5,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	59½	59	1,300
Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	100
Del., Lack. and Western	119¾	119⅜	260
Union Pacific	73⅜	73	2,960
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅞	4½	260
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅛	25	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	14½	14½	300
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	21¼	15,600
Missouri Pacific	48⅞	48¾	200
Panama	132	130	200
Western Union	84½	80⅞	64,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20¾	20¼	250
Pacific Mail	39	37¾	13,400
Quicksilver	15½	15½	100
Quicksilver Preferred	22¼	21¾	200
Adams Express	100	100	100
Consolidation Coal	48	48	100
Canton	57	57	100
Mariposa Land and Mining	13	12⅜	1,800
Mariposa Land and M. Pf.	13⅛	12⅛	400
Total sales			151,170

The following are the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122	122½	5-20, 1867, r.	119⅛	120
6s, 1881, r.	119⅜	119¾	5-20, 1867, c.	120⅛	120¼
6s, 1881, c.	120½	121	5-20, 1868, r.	119¾	120¼
5-20, 1864, r.	115¾	116¼	5-20, 1868, c.	120	120½
5-20, 1864, c.	116	116½	10-40, r.	116½	117
5-20, 1865, r.	118½	119	10-40, c.	117	117½
5-20, 1865, c.	119¼	119¾	5s, 1881, r.	114½	115
5-20, 1865, n. r.	118½	119	5s, 1881, c.	116¼	116½
5-20, 1865, n. c.	118½	118¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $64,000 for interest, and $37,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$78,980,569
Currency balances	4,187,01
Gold exchanges	7,692,102
Gold balances	1,525,803

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,742,907
Currency balances	2,081,557
Gross clearances	54,524,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83 35
Alabama 8s, '86 35
Alabama 8s, '86 35
Ark. 6s, Funded 32
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss. 15½
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 15½
Ark 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O 15½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv. 15½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 15½
California 7s 115
Connecticut 6s 104
Georgia 7s, new bds. 94½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 99
Indiana 5s 100
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77. 101
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79. 101
Illinois War Loan 101
Kentucky 6s 101
Louisiana 6s 33
Louisiana 6s, new bs. 35
La. 6s, new F. Debt. 33
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 33
La. 8s, Levee bds 25
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75 35
Michigan 6s, '78-'79 101
Michigan 6s, '83 102
Michigan 7s, '90 103
Mo. 6s, due in '75 100¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76 100¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '78 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '79 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '80 100½
Fund. Bds, due '94-5. 100½
L. Bs, due '81 to '91 inc. 101
As. or Univ'ty due '92. 101
Han. & St. Jo., due '75. 100½
Han. & St. Jo., due '76. 100½
Han. & St. Jo., due '86. 100½
Han. & St. Jo., due '87. 100½
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L. 106
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75. 110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77. 114
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78. 110
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 20
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J. 50
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O. 50
N. C. 6s, c. off, J. & J. 38
N. C. 6s, c. off, A. & O. 38
N. C. 6s, F. A., '66 12
N. C. 6s, F. A., '68 10
N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J. 10
N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O. 10
Ohio 6s, '75 101
Ohio 6s, '81 103
Ohio 6s, '86 107
Rhode Island 6s 103
South Carolina 6s 31
S. C. Non-Fund. bs. 6½
Tenn. 6s, old 50½
Tenn. 6s, new bds 50
Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s. 50¼
Texas 10s, '76 102
Va. 6s, old 36
Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 36
Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 36
Va. 6s, Consol. bds. 63
Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 57⅜
Va. 6s, Consol. 2d s. 46
Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8¾
Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 72

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st 108½
Alb. & Sus. 2d 105¾
Alb. & Sus. 3d 100
Bos., H. & E. 1st 24¼
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 31
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st. 38½
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c. 33
Chic. & Alton 1st 109½
Chic. & Alton Inc. 102
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 102
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st. 113½
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s 105
Chic., R. I. & Pac. 108
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. 112
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C. 104¾
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C. 108⅝
M. & S. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D. 90
M. & S. P. 1st 7s $ G. R. D. 86
M. & St. P. 1st LaC. D. 92
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D. 83
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 83
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 79
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 85
Mil. & St. P. 1st C. 75
Mil. & St. P. 2d 84
Chic. & N. W. S. F. 104½
Chic. & N. W. C. bds. 97¾
Chic. & N. W. E. bds. 91
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs. 85⅜
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s 80
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96½
Chicago & Mil. 1st 97
C., C. C. & I. 1st. 7s, S. F. 106
D., L. & W. 2d 111
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 119
Morris & Essex 1st. 111½
Morris & Essex 2d 109½
M. & E. 1st, Con. G'd 103⅝
Erie 1st, Extended 103½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79 101¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 97
Erie 5th, 7s, '88 96
Long Dock Bonds 101
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 85
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct., 2d. 102
M. S. N. I. S. F., 7 ℘ ct. 107
Clev. & Tol. S. F. 104
Clev. & Tol., new bs. 103½
Clev., P. & A., old bs. 101¼
Clev., P. & A., new bs. 104
Detroit, M. & T. bs. 103
Buff. & Erie n. bds. 100½
Buff. & State Line 7s. 100
Kal. & Wh. Pig. 1st. 83½
Lake Sh. Div. Bds. 100¾
Lake Sh. Con. R. 1st. 101
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 103½
M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F. 112
N. J. South. 1st 7s 28
N. Y. & N. H. 6s 101⅞
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87 101
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. E. 100
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub. 100
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76 104
N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 116
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, r. 114¾
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85. 108½
Harlem 1st, 7s, c. 110½
Harlem 1st, 7s, r. 110⅝
North Missouri 1st 89
Ohio & Miss. Cons. 96
Cent. Pac. G'd Bds. 100½
Cent. Pac., S. J. B'h. 90½
West. Pacific B'ds. 91
Union Pacific 1st. 100⅝
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 99¾
Union Pacific S. F. 95½
Pacific of Mo. 1st 95
Pacific 7s. g'd by Mo. 100½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 101½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 102
C. & P. Con. S. F. 104½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th 99
C., C. & I. 1st 50
R., W. & Og. Con. 1st. 91
St. L. & I. M. 1st 91½
St. L. & I. M. 2d 47
Alt. & T. H. 1st 106
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 75
Tol., Peo. & W. E. D. 70
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 58
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex. 82
Tol. & Wab. 2d 54
Tol. & Wab. Con. Con. 25
Han. & Naples 1st 40
Gt. Western 1st, '88. 81
Gt. Western 2d, '93. 54
Quincy & Tol. 1st 52
Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st. 66
Han. & Cent. Mo. 1st. 30

And the following for City bank shares:

America 152
American Exchange 117½
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs' 135
Chemical 1600
City 300
Commerce 122½
Continental 100
Corn Exchange 133
First National 200
Fourth National 101½
Germania 195
Gold Exchange 130
Import. & Traders' 195
Irving 130
Marine 130
Mechanics' 142
Merchants' 121¼
Merchants' Ex. 102
Metropolitan 133
N. Y. National Ex. 100
Ninth National 80
North America 100¼
Park 145
Phenix 98½
Republic 95
State of New-York 114
Tradesmen's 140
Union 140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103	103¼
City 6s, New	107	107½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅞	51¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	101¾	101⅞

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Aug. 2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 272 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,296 head, or 488 cars, of which 291 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 579 cars for the same time last week, and 389 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day, but few buyers in attendance; Eastern purchasers supplied themselves and returned home; about 40 cars were shipped through to Eastern markets for sale in first hands; after shipments to-day, only a few lots of odds and ends remained in the yards unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,100 head, against 11,000 head for the same time last week, and 10,000 head for the same time last year. The market was dull and flat this forenoon, with only a few lots offering and fewer purchasers; sales, 260 head Canada Lambs, averaging 66 ℔., at $6 25; 250 head Indiana Clipped Sheep, averaging 79 ℔., at $4. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,750 head, against 13,700 head for the same time last week, and 15,700 head for the corresponding week last year. The offerings were confined to 3 loads of heavy Hogs, which were readily sold at advanced prices, which can hardly be taken as a criterion of the market there being so few offerings; light Hogs, of good quality and size, in very good demand, sales of heavy Hogs ranging from 257 to 262 ℔. at $8 25@$8 35.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The Cattle market during the early part of the week was fairly active, but toward the close it became dull, and prices declined ¼c.@⅜c. Prices are for very best 5⅝c.@7⅛c.; first quality, 4½c.@5⅝c.; medium or good, fair quality, 3¾c.@4½c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows, 3¼c.@3¾c.; most sales at 5c.@6c.; receipts, 1,760 head; sales, 1,359 head. Hogs have been in fair demand, closing firm and higher; the range is 10¼c.@11c.; receipts, 2,694 head. Sheep have been scarce and in good demand; the range is 4c.@5½c.; Lambs dull at $2@$4 50; receipts, 4,770 head.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; more active for good grades; prices steady and firm; inferior to extra, $2 50@$6 55; Texans, $3@$3 75; common to choice shipping, $4 50@$6; choice Steers, $5 87½@$6 12½; shipments, 2,100 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; demand active; prices firm; sales at $7@$8; heavy, $7 35@$7 65; light, $7 70@$7 85; shipments, 7,300 head. Sheep nominally unchanged; receipts, 740 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 54 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 21,645 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Cotton entirely nominal; no quotation; net receipts, 12 bales; exports, coastwise, 12 bales; sales, 4 bales; stock, 684 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 224 bales; exports, coastwise, 43 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 4,476.

MOBILE, July 29.—Cotton quiet and unsettled; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 21 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 949 bales.

GALVESTON, July 29.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 37 bales; stock, 2,919 bales.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—Printing Cloths continue steady as last quoted, with quiet demand and few transactions.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 29—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅛ per cent., or ⅜ per cent. below the bank rate. United States Bonds, new 5s, 104. Erie Railway Shares, 13½. New-York Central, 92.

1:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 per cent., or ½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £278,000 during the past week. Consols for money and the account, 94 11-16.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 49⅝ per cent., is now 51 per cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £118,000.

4:15 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1¼ ℘ cent. Consols for money 94 9-16; for the account, 94⅝; United States 10-40 bonds, 106¼; New 5s, 104⅜; Erie Railway shares, 13⅝; do., preferred, 26½.

5 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 11-16; Erie Railway shares, 13½.

PARIS, July 29—4:30 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,213,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 65f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is hardening; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Cotton to arrive is firmer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 6 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s.@34s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¼d. Provisions—Cheese, 57s. ℘ cwt. for new. Lard, 60s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 53s. 6d. ℘ cwt, for Long Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; of the sales to-day, 6,800 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7⅛d.

LONDON, July 29—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 44s. 9d.@45s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 9d.@23s. [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

GOV. TILDEN has been paying a visit to Saratoga. The *World* recently informed us that he was afflicted, like Job, with a plentiful crop of boils; and perhaps it may be necessary for him to follow the example of Job, and take a "potsherd to scrape himself withal"—a performance which would excite almost as much curiosity at Saratoga as the boat race. To begin with, however, the Governor is having long interviews with MORRISSEY, and endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between that potentate and JOHN KELLY. Mr. TILDEN is far too shrewd a politician not to see that the feud between the two JOHNS is not very likely to help the Democratic Party at the next elections. He therefore attempts the part of peacemaker. Is not the Governor very much pleased with the condition of his party generally in this City? Has not WICKHAM proved himself a most useful and popular Mayor? Everything, we imagine, looks well for the Governor's future political plans—at least he thinks it does.

Dr. BACON has stirred up the Plymouth fire again to some purpose. His curious letter has set people talking once more about the Brooklyn scandal, and we do hope that "C. L. B." will favor Dr. BACON with a letter of advice and guidance, such as he has sent to us—a letter of "true inwardness," in short. For clearly newspapers cannot "drop it" while Dr. BACON, acting as *amicus curiæ*, insists that the Bowen charges ought to be answered. They must put on record such a challenge as this, coming from a divine—Dr. BACON is a divine, is he not?—who professes to speak in the interests of Mr. BEECHER. He insists upon it that Mr. BEECHER cannot be held to be "vindicated" until the Bowen charges are properly met. Now, will he tell us what *are* the Bowen charges? And whether he is acting under Mr. BEECHER's instructions in pressing Mr. BOWEN to produce them publicly, or simply following the dictates of his own great mind? As for Mr. BOWEN, ruin of character stares *him* in the face if he does not speedily speak one way or the other. We should like to hear "C. L. B.," Mr. SAGE, and "Yarmouth" on Dr. BACON's challenge. Only please let them address their valuable letters to anybody rather than to us.

Sometimes there is news sent by the cable which we are utterly at a loss to make out. On several occasions recently, for instance, long messages have been sent over about the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Direct United States Cable Company. They are always carefully prepared so as to send up the price of the former stock and depress the price of the latter. We have declined to publish several of these dispatches; another one was sent out last night to the newspapers, which we also take the liberty of suppressing. What we should like to know, however, is in whose interest all this "bulling" and "bearing" is being done? Can anybody tell us—Mr. ORTON, for instance?

The unusual disturbances of the atmosphere once more force themselves upon our attention. The astronomers say that Jupiter presents a strange appearance in the heavens—perhaps that of Jupiter Pluvius. But there is always something startling about this star. Jupiter, in fact, is supposed to be passing through the same stupendous changes which our own earth saw before man appeared on it, and it is certain that its movements may and do considerably affect our own. Clearly this is likely to be a memorable year—floods, earthquakes, or hurricanes have visited nearly all parts of the world. There was an earthquake on Tuesday in many parts of Connecticut; here we have had heavy rains; and at Marietta, Ohio, there has been a dreadful storm, which blew down a large factory and destroyed a good deal of property. "The whole country," says the dispatch, is "submerged, and the crops are greatly injured." The Mississippi has been rising during the day, and the Ohio and Missouri Valleys are reported partially flooded, threatening the great river with disastrous overflow. Throughout New-Jersey and Long Island we hear of incessant rain, followed, of course, by clouds of mosquitoes—not that mosquitoes are at all unusual in those districts. In this City yesterday it rained all day, and was cold enough toward evening for people to wear overcoats. But at night we had our own comfortable homes to take refuge in. Do not the "out-of-town" people wish they could say as much?

What will the *Tablet* say now? Yesterday the *Herald* published nearly three columns of a tirade against the Roman Church, made by an ex-priest named GERDEMANN at Philadelphia. The speech in question reads very like a gross and scurrilous libel—we confess we should hesitate to publish it. And yet we are by no means a "Romanist organ," which the *Herald* is, and which therefore owes some respect to its friends. The most serious charges are brought by GERDEMANN against priests in general—they gamble, they rob the poor, they get drunk, &c. There is an attack on Bishop WOOD, of Pennsylvania, which, we must say, is simply disgusting. Yet the *Herald* publishes it all, without a word of question. What are things coming to? The *Tablet* will clearly have to get another organ. We advise it to apply at the gin-mill which is now HORACE GREELEY's best and only "monument."

The *Tribune* announced yesterday that Mr. DELANO was certainly about to retire. It is now MURTAGH's turn. And surely the Washington correspondent of the *Post* does not mean to be left out in the cold altogether? He is generally very good at a game of battledore and shuttlecock like this. How many times did he report the resignation of Secretary RICHARDSON? And of course such predictions *must* come true, sooner or later—like predictions of a man's death. While he is getting ready, let MURTAGH go on. Then his friend the Professor can reply on Monday, and so another week's elevating amusement will be provided for a grateful public.

It will be seen by our correspondence from Deer Park, Md., where Judge THURMAN has recently been staying, that the part of this gentleman in the Ohio campaign is likely to attract a good deal of attention. He will speak at Mansfield to-morrow night, and, it is expected, will announce his absolute dissent from the policy avowed in the platform of his party. Whether he will undertake to point out how that policy can be effectively opposed by supporting candidates who accept the platform remains to be seen.

CRIPPLING JUSTICE.

It is impossible to resist the conviction, on reading Judge LEARNED's decision in the Denison case, that either the Judge is wrong or the law is wrong. We do not undertake to decide which is the correct conclusion, though we have no hesitation in saying that Judge LEARNED's decision strikes us as a feeble paper, obscurely stated and loosely reasoned, and abounding in distinctions (always against the interest of justice) which impress the lay mind as unnecessarily refined. However that may be, no one can deny that if this decision is to be sustained, the Commissioners for investigating the canal frauds might as well disband and go home. They will only incur a useless expense by proceeding with what the public has always supposed to be their duties. DENISON is a canal contractor, who was summoned to appear before the Commission with all his books and papers relating to two contracts with the State, suspected, and, in fact, practically known, to be fraudulent. DENISON came; he brought his books and papers, and then he coolly refused to show them to the Commission. The Commission, as authorized by the law creating it, issued an attachment ordering the Sheriff of the county where DENISON resided to arrest him, which was done, and the Commission ordered him to jail for thirty days for contempt in refusing to show his books.

Judge LEARNED decides that in doing this the Commission exceeded its powers. It might subpœna DENISON, and direct him to bring his books, and if he refused, it might have him arrested and brought before it, but there the power of the Commission stops. If this is the law, then the law is ridiculous. That any Legislature ever seriously intended to give an investigating commission the power to summon witnesses, and to arrest them and bring them forcibly before it if they did not come voluntarily, and then forbade the Commission to do anything further—compelled it, in effect, to sit in the presence of the defiant witnesses and make helpless faces at them—we do not for one moment believe. If the last Legislature did do anything of this kind, it committed a gross blunder, which the lawyers who had any hand in it will find it very hard to explain.

Such law must suit scoundrels. If they had made it themselves they would hardly have changed it. It amounts to giving the rogues and swindlers free license to tell only what pleases them. They need not disclose an iota beyond that. They need not even go to the trouble of pleading that their evidence would tend to criminate themselves. And they are as free to refuse to speak as they are to refuse to show their papers. The Commission cannot offer them "let or hindrance." Judge LEARNED affirms that this is the purpose for which the elaborate machinery of investigation was constructed. The law was passed; the Commission was appointed; it was given authority to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers; the army of sheriffs and constables throughout the State—the entire civil executive force of the State Government—was put under its command—for what? In order that it might call swindling contractors with their books and papers before it and hear them refuse to open their books and papers or to answer any question? It may be that this is what the law really requires, but if so, the law cannot too soon be changed.

We cannot dismiss the subject without calling attention to a few points in Judge LEARNED's decision which seem to us worth the consideration of the public, especially of the Bar. It was pleaded before the Judge, by the counsel for the commission, that the power to punish for a refusal to obey its orders was essential to the accomplishment of its duties. This plea the Judge puts aside with something very like a sneer. "Such alleged necessity," he says, "cannot take the place of positive law." He adds that corporations, when defrauded, investigate the frauds without the power of punishing for contempt, and he goes on to say: "Indeed, it is well known that a thorough investigation was carried on last Winter by the Executive of this State into the very subject now under the consideration of the commission. And that was done without any power to imprison unwilling witnesses." As a specimen of the capacity of Judge LEARNED to interpret the intent of a law, this is interesting. He can see no difference between the investigation ordered by the Legislature and the one made by the Governor. The one was quite as "thorough," it appears, as the other need to be. As a matter of fact, the Governor discovered the existence of great frauds and indications of the guilty men; the commission was appointed to find out who the guilty really were. Judge LEARNED decides that for this work the Legislature meant to give the commission hardly any other powers than the Governor has, or indeed, than an insurance company has in making a private investigation into the case of a clerk who is suspected of robbing its till.

Again, the Judge says that the commission does not need the power to punish for contempt, because a refusal to answer may be punished by the courts. But can it? The refusal to answer which can be punished by the courts under the statute the Judge cites must be a refusal to a court of record. Is the Commission such a court? If it be, by what law is it made so?

The law authorizing the commission provided that the commission should have the power to issue subpœnas "for the production of books and papers," and "in case of the failure of any witness to * * * obey such subpœna," he might be arrested on an attachment issued to the Sheriff and be brought before the Commission, 'and the like proceedings thereupon be had as if the commission was a court of record." What are these proceedings? Judge LEARNED says: "The '*like proceedings*' which are to be had are '*thereupon*,' that is, upon the issue of an attachment." This is one of the instances where the Judge's logic goes entirely out of sight to the lay mind. We have not a particle of doubt that the Legislature meant to say that the commission might order the arrest of a witness who disobeyed its subpœna, and then take the same proceedings that a court of record would—that is, punish him for contempt.

It is impossible not to see that such decisions as this, and that in the Tweed case, make a very unfavorable impression on the public mind. They are in fact, whatever they may be in motive, in the interest of criminals. People perceive this, and they cannot understand the wonderful hair-splitting by which the decisions are arrived at; but they can understand that Judges in this State are elective, and that the men who profit by the decisions in these cases are politicians, and they draw their own conclusions.

"MR. GRANGER."

The reader does not know Mr. Granger—which may be all the worse for the reader, and certainly is all the better for Mr. Granger. Perhaps the balance of advantage may be somewhat more equally struck at the end of this article. Mr. Granger calls. He asks the servant if Mr. Percy Courtenay Dubbs is at home, (for he is very particular in giving the full names of those upon whom he has the honor of waiting;) and if that gentleman is at home, would she be kind enough to say that Mr. Granger would like to see him? If the gentleman is not at home, would she be kind enough to say to Mrs. Percy Courtenay Dubbs that Mr. Granger would like to see her. Such a request is not to be refused, even in these times of midday burglaries, and Mr. Granger is shown into the reception-room, perhaps into the library, or the drawing-room. You do not know Mr. Granger, and you ask what sort of person he is who does you the honor of calling. You are very busy, or you are having a few moments of really quiet enjoyment of life, and you could willingly spare the honor; but still—*noblesse oblige*. You are told in reply that Mr. Granger is a very nice sort of person, a gentleman, "looks like one of your clergymen, Sir." You descend, and the quintessence of respectability rises and gives you good morning by name, hoping that Mr. Percy Courtenay Dubbs is well. You do not remember Mr. Granger's face, and you wonder how he should know of that remote alliance with the Percys and the Courtenays in virtue of which you bear your nomen and cognomen. But you cannot feel other than complimented at being reminded of it in the bland voice of a person of Mr. Granger's evidently high respectability. His manners are irreproachable; every word shows the man of education. His clerical standing is also apparent. He is clad in decent black as to his coat, and in ministerial pepper-and-salt as to his nether garments. His neckcloth is white, and, perhaps, was once more stiffly starched than it is now. His coat is single-breasted and straight-bodied, and the collar thereof is short and erect. He seems to be a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and his apparel indicates rather "high views." His hair is silver-gray, and curls gracefully, but very meekly, just behind his ears. In short, you are ready to swear that Mr. Granger is a man of "exceedingly soft society."

Your visitor opens the conversation, and, after a brief introductory remark, shocks you, positively surprises and disgusts you, by saying that knowing your distinguished position, &c., &c., &c., and learning the benevolence of your heart, he has called to ask you to give him some assistance, of which he stands sorely in need, he having been crippled or long an invalid or, perhaps, (should he call to-day,) having lost his all by the failure of an eminent banking-house. In brief you have been called away from your work, or your pleasure, to a begging impostor, whose person and whose name are alike unknown to you, and in whose countenance you now begin to see evidences of craft and duplicity. How strange, you think to yourself, that you did not see them at once! You inform Mr. Granger that you have no money to dispose of in that way; that the demands upon you are so great for current expenses, and for the assistance of those who have claims upon you, and whom you know, (and you emphasize the last word a little,) that nothing remains for promiscuous charity. Whereupon he asks, Could you not spare a little—five dollars? You could not. Could you not spare a dollar, or (as he sees refusal in your eye) he would thankfully accept fifty cents? But your choler rises as his demands subside; and you refuse to give him a cent, rising as you utter your blunt denial, and Mr. Granger retreats. This, if you are wise. If not, he marches off with colors flying, and your little five dollars or one dollar in his pocket.

If you were to follow Mr. Granger, as he leaves your door, and do so in a manner not to excite his attention, you would see that as he passes along the street he looks intently at the door panels and the bell-pulls. You would see that he passed by some with a glance, but presently you would see him stop and regard one door intently and reflectively; perhaps again to pass on; until after doing the same at another door, he mounts the steps and rings. If you observed, you would find that the doors he passed by with scorn had no names upon them; while those before which he paused bore the names of the householders. The reason of his hesitation at one was, that he tried to remember if he knew the name as one of any prominence. For it is Mr. Granger's business to make these little visits; he gets his bread by it; by it he clothes himself in that priestly raiment; and so it is his business to inform himself about people and to keep his eyes open. You now see how it was that he was able to ask for you with such particularity as to impress your servant with the idea that he was one of your own circle; you see now how it was that he paid that little compliment to Mr. Percy Courtenay Dubbs, under his full name. "This it is," says *Falstaff*, "this it is to have linen and buck-baskets;" and this it is, say you, to be a respectable householder and to have one's name on one's door. Better to be a social Bohemian and have one's letters addressed to the "Lotos Club."

We have described no imaginary being. "Mr. Granger" is a real man, going about now, like the person of whom only he is a minister, seeking whom he may devour. He does it because it pays. If it did not pay, he would not do it. The only way to secure yourself and your friends from "Mr. Granger" and his fellows is to give nothing, absolutely nothing, not even fifty cents, to persons of his stamp who ask assistance, unless they come to you properly introduced. If a man has any character, and any claims upon you, he can easily obtain credentials—too easily, perhaps; and until it is made entirely useless for "Mr. Granger" to make his applications, he will continue to do so. When it don't pay, he will stop; but not till then—a fact for you to bear in remembrance.

ANOTHER SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

We do not pretend to recollect how many Constitutions have been made for Spain during the last twenty-five years. The number is large, and the latest, of which we now have a rough sketch, does not promise to last any longer than any of its predecessors. How soon the scheme of fundamental law, now debated in Spain between pauses of warfare, will be dismissed to the limbo where those of AMADEUS, the Republic, and sundry Provisional Governments molder, no man can tell. One would suppose the Spaniards had so long existed without any Government worth mentioning, that they might make up their minds that they need none whatever. They buy and sell, pay taxes, and dance the bolero as jauntily now as under the reign of ISABELLA or any of her fleeting successors. But they have a King, and a certain deference to the customs of civilized nations demands that they should have a Constitution. There can be no earthly objection to such an invention. The Spanish Republics on the American continent have Constitutions, which they change with the regularity of the moon. This amuses the people who make them, and though Spanish and Spanish-Americans alike show no sort of aptitude for self-government, these fantastic mutations harm nobody. So they go on with elaborate preparations which practically lead nowhere.

The King of Spain, having come to his own again, sets about the work of preparing a Constitution with as much gravity as though he had founded a dynasty which would endure through all time. Constitutions nowadays naturally provide for executive and legislative departments, though we believe the admirable plan prepared for the Kingdom of Samoa, by that estimable publicist, Col. STEINBERGER, overlooks this common division of functions. Of course, the Executive power in Spain is the King; the Legislature is composed of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The first named being modeled on the popular form, is composed of Deputies who are to be chosen on a basis of one to each 50,000 population. The King may dissolve the Chamber whenever he thinks best, and he may refuse his assent to bills whenever he chooses. The other house is a Senate composed of three classes of Senators—hereditary, appointed, and elective. The King, as we have seen, may summarily send the Deputies about their business at short notice; the Senate, however, being a stable body, as Senates should be, is liable only to a partial dissolution. The elective Senators may be sent home whenever the King takes it into his head to do so, whether the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved at the same time or not. That is to say, the King may at any time expel a certain class of Senators, and appeal to their constituents to send him another set. This would be like giving the President power to send home a troublesome minority in the American Senate, and leaving Congress to go on with its work without their successors until new elections should send them to Washington. But, if, as is quite as possible in Spain as elsewhere, the constituencies should return the ejected Senators, we must suppose that that action would be construed as a censure of the Government.

This newest Constitution avoids the troublesome question of the responsibility of the Ministry by making no provision for any. But it is provided that the Cortes, "or the Government," may suspend the constitutional guarantees. It is not likely that the Cortes would often resort to this extreme measure; the King may do so at any time; and, unless ALFONSO is a different kind of Bourbon from all that have gone before him, we can believe that he would declare martial law whenever there was serious trouble abroad. That Spain is a country in which there is often trouble serious enough to alarm a royal ruler, history affirms. And the probability is that the people would be without any "constitutional guarantees," as they are called, a good deal of the time.

These details show us what manner of constitution is proposed for Spain. As mere matters of passing curiosity they will attract attention. It was but yesterday, so to speak, that the Spanish leaders were just as busy with a republican form of government as they now are with this latest piece of political machinery; and just before that they were equally active with preparations for the permanent establishment of the monarchy of AMADEUS. It is not unlikely that some of the statesmen who have "assisted" at all of these previous experiments are lending a hand in the fabrication of this newest frame-work. And it is very possible that as they labor they look over their shoulder for the coming man, whoever he may be, who shall next propose a new constitution with guarantees as "stable as the hills," and endure as long as any of those which have gone their way and are forgotten. The condition of Spain, Cuba, and the Spanish Republics of the American Continent is not reassuring to the friends of popular or permanent government. It is not too much to say that in some instances, the theory of self-government has been rudely shocked by the excesses and anarchy which have disgraced these countries. Practical, peaceful, and well-governed nations will look on the Spanish experiment with curiosity. We are sorry to add that it will not be regarded with much hopefulness.

HOUSE-FITTINGS.

These remarkably cheap times for building will no doubt lead to a great revival of business in this particular line. A very favorable element of the stagnation of business to the builder is the cheapness of certain woods. One of the prettiest materials which we have for flooring, for foundation beams, and even for "fittings up," such as casements, doors, wainscoting, and the like, is yellow or Georgia pine. This can be bought now as cheaply as good white pine—from $35 to $45 per 1,000; and we know one large building in this City whose yellow pine only costs $25 per 1,000. This wood, when oiled, has a beautiful grain and a rich reddish-yellow hue. The refined taste of the times is tending more and more to rich old effects, so that in some of the new houses scarcely any white paint is used inside, and no graining or imitation, but a quiet, rich tone is produced by native woods, oiled or shellacked.

A beautiful effect in public halls or large dining-rooms is produced by white pine ceilings and wainscoting oiled, and Georgia pine beams shellacked, with a slight staining of red, which gives the wood the richness of mahogany. A yellow pine flooring, oiled, and with rugs, is one of the prettiest features of a moderate dwelling-house, and costs no more than white boards and carpet. A handsome parquet flooring is, of course, richer, but too expensive for people of small means. Georgia pine, however, needs careful seasoning, otherwise the narrow boards separate and spoil the effect. The expense of oiled woods inside is only a little less than painted, as there is so much work needed in rubbing, nailing, smoothing, and oiling.

One of the handsomest cottages in Newport is fitted up with butternut wood, unpainted and not oiled, but highly polished and waxed. There are many native woods which produce a beautiful effect in interior fittings, and each quarter of the country ought to be able to show its own woods in their original grain in house-fitting. The severe forms and taste of the so-called "Eastlake style" of furniture have been at once directed toward native woods. A most attractive furniture is now made of bird's-eye maple, chestnut, oak, butternut, and other woods, unpainted. No doubt we are running the hard, angular style "into the ground," and the coming generation will inherit a very uncomfortable style of furniture from their forefathers. It is certainly much better than the conventional, meaningless style of the last generation.

One of the torments in house-fitting are the bare white walls to which the new occupants are delivered over for some years. The mingling of French gray in the plaster has been tried, but it has a spotty appearance. Kalsomining can be attempted, but that, at best, is a poor kind of painting. In the country, painting or papering can be ventured on immediately, in safe localities, but here there is usually so much settling in the walls that it is not considered prudent to cover them. A beautiful effect is sometimes produced by stamping the plaster, and then painting figures upon it. In interior fittings, much picturesqueness can be produced by carved wooden mantels, which are made now very cheaply, with antique tiles set in at the sides. A soap-stone hearth and sides striped in oil have almost the richness of *verd antique*. The great difficulty, however, with all wood-work in our climate is the effect of furnace heat, which destroys furniture, and warps and splits wooden ornamentation. In internal arrangement, much ought to be made of the hall; if in the country, the stair-way ought not to ascend at once from it, but to enter at the side, so that the access to the bedrooms should be somewhat retired. A wide, airy hall gives at once a character of hospitality to a house. Sometimes it can be made a central room, much used in summer weather. We think our architects should make more use of balconies for chamber-windows, after the Swiss style. They are wonderfully convenient, and form a pretty feature in our house exteriors. With regard to height of rooms, we are disposed to think that our house-builders are overdoing this feature. High stories destroy all picturesqueness in country houses, and make cold rooms.

The virtue of "bay windows" is well understood in country and city houses, yet they let in a great deal of cold and cost heavily. Our City architects ought to invent more of the pretty oriel windows on corners of buildings, such as delight the eye in Nuremberg and old German cities. As to color, the public taste improves every day, and the new houses in such towns as Newport, with drab or cream or brown surfaces, Spanish brown edgings, reddish blinds, and red roofs, leave hardly anything to desire in quiet, pleasant tone.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor to publish this note apropos of remarks of Mr. W. W. MacFarland, reported this morning relative to my recording deeds, &c., from W. B. Duncan to Alexander Duncan?

In the year 1873 I was made the custodian of those documents as attorney for Mr. Alexander Duncan, who resides in London, and was instructed by him to withhold them from record unless I deemed it at any time prudent and for his best interest to record them. I held them under those instructions until last Tuesday noon, when, learning for the first time and to my complete astonishment that the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had suspended, I thought it was my duty for the protection of my client to record the evidences of his property, and I did so. JAMES H. FAY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On reading your paper this morning I was in the expectation of seeing a statement of the assets and liabilities of the above firm, but to my astonishment I see that you say "that it will occupy several months to prepare a complete statement," and further that "it will take fully six months to get the accounts of the firm in such shape as to permit of a clear statement."

Surely if these are facts they speak very badly for the book-keeping and the state of the accounts of this firm. I cannot conceive how a firm of such standing and importance could possibly have their books and accounts in such a state as to render it necessary that six months should elapse before a clear statement could be made. With only ordinary book-keeping I will undertake, and stake my professional reputation on it, that I will prepare a full and reliable statement, showing a true position of affairs, within a week at the most. I have had a long experience as an accountant and liquidator in London, where it is the custom for the lawyers to place the affairs of a house that has stopped payment into the hands of a professional accountant, and a statement is always presented within a few days of suspension, no matter how extensive the operations had been. Millions are no more difficult to handle than hundreds.

This would and should be the case here in New-York if the books, &c., were intrusted to a professional accountant and expert, whose business it is to make up these statements, and who always has the necessary machinery in his office to complete the work promptly instead of placing the matter in the hands of lawyers, who are proverbially and absolutely the worst accountants in the world. As well might one ask a baker to make a pair of boots, or an undertaker a lace bonnet, as to expect a lawyer to be an efficient and prompt accountant and liquidator.

I am astonished that the New-York people, who are as sharp as needles in all matters of business detail, have not seen the necessity ere this of employing, as in London, professional accountants to do accountant's work.

Apologizing for the space I have taken up, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. SALOMONS.

No. 29 BROAD STREET, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

A VISIT TO CARLYLE.

HIS DISLIKE OF CROWDS, AND HOW HE AVOIDS THEM—WEAK GOVERNMENTS DETESTED BY HIM, AND OUR OWN RECENT TROUBLES APPARENTLY NOT CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD.

In a letter from London, July 15, to the Boston *Globe*, Mr. Nathan Appleton gives a pleasant account of a visit he recently made to Mr. Thomas Carlyle. He writes:

"Not many days since, I had an opportunity of making a call upon Mr. Carlyle, in company with a relative of mine who had known him for many years, and it can well be imagined that I eagerly seized this chance of seeing the great Scotch thinker and writer. We found him in the house in which he has lived for thirty years and more, in that part of London known as Chelsea, not far from the Thames, and quite alone, as his wife is dead, and he never had any children. As the house-maid showed us up into his study, having previously announced the name, he arose from his chair by the curious old-fashioned desk at which he was sitting in the middle of the room, and cordially offered us his hand, at the same time motioning us to be seated. He was dressed in a long, gray, monkish-looking morning gown, and was evidently engaged in reading, and I noticed that the two volumes before him were Motley's *United Netherlands*. He did not look so old as I supposed, and the ravages of time were principally noticeable in the feeble shaking of his hands. His face, though furrowed, was fresh and rosy, his gray eye piercing and full of lustre, and his head was covered with a strong crop of thick iron-gray hair. Looking about the room, which was tolerably well filled with paintings and a medley of bric-a-brac, one could almost feel the air pervaded with the weird and terrible aroma of the *French Revolution*, or the vague and mysteriously-delicious perfume of *Heroes and Heroe Worship!* But the philosopher soon launched forth into conversation, and I was at once surprised and struck at his strong Scotch accent.

He began by speaking of his aversion, his loathing, for crowds—recalled by having brought to his memory that it was on the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral that the gentleman I was with had last seen him—and he admitted that he could find nothing to interest him in a tremendous mass of people let loose with no very definite idea of where they were going or what they were to see, and that he always got out of the way on such occasions, and went home to escape the confusion. From this he branched off upon Governments, and was very severe in his denunciation of the looseness of weak Governments so often exemplified by revolutions and the seeking after equality. So then he came to the American civil war, and seemed intensely amused and disgusted at all the 'man and a brother' agitation which had been going on for the 'niggers' (I use his word) in the United States. At his own talk, and some of the comic thoughts which were doubtless passing through his brain as he discoursed, he would occasionally burst into laughter, almost doubling himself up with the merriment of what was in his own mind, and his face would become illumined with a half good-natured, half sardonic grin, such as you can imagine will at any moment break out on the marble countenance of old Voltaire, as you gaze upon that masterly statue of him in the *foyer* of the Comédie Française at Paris, and which I remember was so well described by a French teacher I had there, some years ago, when he said, 'Il a l'air ce se moquer de vous.'

Carlyle could not quite understand how some of the finest bits of God's creation should be given over to the benighted black race, and so he appeared to take considerable interest in the effort which had been made by President Grant to open up part of the beautiful island of Hayti to the whites. I got the impression that he did not much understand the long story and the irrepressible conflict which culminated in our civil war and the happy emancipation of the blacks, which is, even to-day, true of many, if not most, inhabitants of Great Britain, especially those who, like himself, have never been across the Atlantic to see for themselves; but, where a man knows so much as Carlyle does, he can be excused for not knowing everything. Moreover, there was no opportunity then and there of going into the subject deeply with questionings and suggestions, as he kept up most of the thread of conversation himself, and one might well be content to let him go on as he pleased, happy enough at the privilege of listening to his talk for half an hour and more, with but little of one's own thrown in to help or give it contrast."

TROUBLES AT ST. LAURENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 29.—The Winnipeg correspondent of the *Free Press* telegraphs as follows: "Reliable dispatches received from the west state that the scene of the reported trouble is at St. Laurent, thirty miles east from Carleton. The plain hunters have siezed and confiscated the property of hunters who refuse to comply with the regulations, and under the leadership of one Drumond they have set up a government of their own, declaring, however, their loyalty to the Queen.

GERMAN TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 29.—The German Teachers National Convention convened in this city last evening. About 200 teachers are present, and great interest is manifested. The principal feature of the meeting last evening was an address of welcome by the Mayor. Mark Wheiling, of Milwaukee, was elected President of the convention. The convention will continue through to-day and to-morrow, and on Saturday the entire body will visit Put-in-Bay Islands.

THE CENTENNIAL.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 29.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have completed a plan for the arrangement of their tracks at the Centennial grounds. The great number of trains which the occasion will demand make it imperative that the arrangements shall be such that they can be handled with safety to life and limb, with dispatch, and without the customary drilling. It is hoped that the following plan will meet these requirements:

Elm avenue is the southern boundary of the Park and the Centennial grounds. Belmont avenue intersects it and passes between the main Exhibition building and machinery hall. Parallel to machinery hall, on the opposite (south) side of Elm avenue, the company will erect a depot 650 feet long by 100 feet deep, which will contain no tracks, but will be simply for the accommodation of passengers. The eastern end of this depot will extend to the corner of Elm and Belmont avenues, but will be about 200 feet west of it. On Belmont avenue, south of Elm, a large temporary hotel will be erected by private parties, the grounds for which are 900 feet front by 210 deep, and do not reach the intersection of the two avenues by about 200 feet.

The main tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad cross Belmont avenue at its intersection with Girard avenue, and are below the grade of those streets. A short distance above their intersection they will branch off into the new yard to be constructed. They will be laid in the form of a circle, about 1,000 feet in diameter, flattened on the Belmont avenue side. Three tracks will be laid around this circle, and will be used respectively for arriving and departing trains from New-York, Baltimore, and Washington. The trains from Jersey City will be run direct to the Centennial grounds. They will reach them on the north track, and then switch into the yard. In case of three trains arriving at once, they will run from the main track and be switched, one upon each of three tracks composing the circle, the trains stopping on the Belmont avenue side in such a way as not to overlap each other.

Two passages through the hotel, fifty feet wide each, located about 200 feet from either end of the building, will allow the passengers to reach Belmont avenue, and the corner of the two avenues, which will have no buildings upon it, will be floored over, making a wide passage to the intersection, where there will be a large concourse for the street cars.

The trains during the day will run on such time that arriving trains can be immediately reloaded, and for this purpose they will proceed around the circle until they are in the rear of the depot building, on Elm avenue.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in regard to the destination of trains, passage-ways will be built from the depot to each of the three tracks, and the passengers will thus be assorted before they reach the cars. Three sheds will be built at the sides of the three tracks, but not covering them, to shelter the arriving and departing multitude from the weather. These will be each 1,650 feet long.

Trains from Lancaster, Harrisburg, and the West will strike the circle at nearly the same point as trains coming from the Mantua side, and will go in upon the New-York track, running around in the same direction.

Trains which do not depart immediately after their arrival will go around the circle and be backed upon some of the fourteen sidings which will be built just north of the main tracks. The engine will head east and will not leave its train, but at the proper time for departure will be again put upon the circle. Departing trains will always reach the main track from the circle headed in the direction they are to proceed, so there will be no danger from backing trains.

West of Fiftieth street several sidings will be built to carry out empty boxes from the exhibition buildings, and the Commissioners will erect structures at that point for storing them. The tracks now running through the buildings will remain during the Exhibition. There will be over seven miles of tracks in this yard.

Regarding the number of passengers for whose transportation provision must be made, there can be only conjecture. The Centennial Commissioners have named 5,000 daily from the New-York Division of the road. It is calculated that a train can be unloaded at this yard every three minutes. Trains of fifteen to twenty cars can be run with one engine on the New-York Division; of about twelve cars on the Western Division, and probably from twenty to twenty-five cars from the South.

OVERLOADING VESSELS.

INSTANCES NAMED IN MR. PLIMSOLL'S APPEAL FOR THE SEAMEN—RECKLESS CRIMINALITY—A FEW OF MANY CASES.

The following instances, among others, are given in Mr. Samuel Plimsoll's appeal, entitled *Our Seamen*, showing the recklessness with which vessels are often overloaded, and the lives of the seamen sacrificed:

"On occasion of one of my visits to a port in the North, I was met by a gentleman who knew what my errand there was likely to be, and he said: 'Oh, Mr. Plimsoll, you should have been here yesterday; a vessel went down the river so deeply loaded that everybody who saw her expects to hear of her being lost. She was loaded under the personal directions of her owner, and the Captain himself said to me, "Isn't it shameful, Sir, to send men with families to sea in a vessel loaded like that!" Poor fellow, it is much if ever he reaches port.'

Mr. C—— B——k said, as he saw her, 'That ship will never reach her destination.'

Mr. J—— B—— said, 'She did not look to be more than twelve or fourteen inches out of the water.'

Mr. J—— H——, a policeman, said to his colleague, 'Dear me! how deep she is!'

Mr. W—— B—— said to a friend standing by his side, 'Dear me! this vessel appears very deep in the water.'

Mr. J—— S—— said, 'It strikes me she is dangerously deep.'

The Captain called on his friend, Mr. J—— H——, who said he (the Captain) was greatly depressed in spirits. He told him (Mr. H——) 'that he (the Captain) had measured her side loaded, and she was only twenty inches out of the water.' He also asked his friend to look after his (the Captain's) wife. Mr. H—— gave him some rockets, in case of the worst, and they shook hands and parted.

J—— N—— and —— C——, two workmen, said to each other, 'that they would not go in that ship if the owner would give them the ship.' And J—— L——, another workman, said 'he'd rather go to prison than go in that ship;' and lastly, two of the wives of two of the sailors at least begged the owner 'not to send the vessel to sea so deep.'

She was sent. The men were some of them threatened, and one at least had a promise of ten shillings extra per month wages to induce him to go. As she steamed away the police-boat left her. The Police had been aboard to overawe the men into going. As the police-boat left her side two of the men, deciding at the last moment that they would rather be taken to prison, hailed the Police, and begged to be taken by them. The Police said 'they could not interfere,' and the ship sailed. My friend was in great anxiety, and told me that if it came on to blow, the ship could not live.

It did blow a good half gale all the day after, Sunday—the ship sailed on Friday. I was looking seaward from the promontory on which the ruins of T—— Castle stand, with a heavy heart. The wind was not above force 7—nothing to hurt a well-found and properly loaded vessel. I had often been out in much worse weather, but then this vessel was not properly loaded, (and her owner stood to gain over £2,000 clear if she went down, by over-insurance,) and I knew that there were many others almost as unfit as she was to encounter rough weather—ships so rotten that if they struck they would go to pieces at once; ships so overloaded that every sea would make a clean sweep over them, sending tons and tons of water into the hold every time, until the end came.

On Monday we heard of a ship in distress having been seen; rockets had been sent up by her; it was feared she was lost. On Tuesday a name-board of a boat was picked up, and this was all that was ever heard of her.

Mr. D——d was quite correct. On the Saturday he saw his wife reading the newspaper, and said to her: 'Look out for the —— in a day or two. I saw her go out of the river. She is sure to be lost.' She was lost, and nearly twenty men returned home nevermore.

Mr. B—— and his brother told me that one day they saw a vessel leaving dock. She was so deep that, having a list upon her, the scuppers on the low side were half in the water and half out. (A list means that she was so loaded as to have one side rather deeper down than the other; the scuppers are the holes in the bulwarks that let the water out which comes on deck from rain, from washing, and the seas breaking over her.) They heard a slight commotion on board, and a voice said to the Captain: 'Larry's not on board, Sir.' He had run for it.—Nothing could be done for lack of time to seek him, so they sailed without him. And these gentlemen heard the crew say, as the vessel slowly moved away from the dock gate: 'Then Larry's the only man of us 'll be alive in a week.' That vessel was lost.

The L——, a large ship, was sailing on a long voyage from a port in Wales, with a cargo of coal. Mr. B—— called a friend's attention to her state. She was a good ship, but terribly deep in the water. Mr. B—— said: 'Now, is it possible that that vessel can reach her destination unless the sea is as smooth as a mill-pond the whole way?'

The sea does not appear to have been as smooth as a mill-pond, for that ship was never heard of again, and twenty-eight of our poor, hard-working, brave fellow-subjects nevermore returned to gladden their poor wives and play with their children.

The S—— B——, a large ship, put to sea one day. She was so deep that Mr. J—— M——l said to me as she went, 'She was nothing but a coffin for the poor fellows on board of her.' He watched and watched, fascinated almost by the deadly peril of the crew; and he did not watch for nothing—before he left his look-out to go home he saw her go down."

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

THE CALL ON THE PRESIDENT—HE WANTS ALL CHARGES INVESTIGATED—EXCELLENT WORKING OF THE INDIAN POLICY—AS TO CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—The Indian Commissioners kept their appointment for a conference with the President to-day, Messrs. Hayt, Long, Fisk, Smith, Roberts, Stuckney, Kingsley, and Barstow going together to his cottage at 10 o'clock. The conversation, lasting during the rest of the forenoon, was in private, but through the members of the board the substance of what was said is obtained.

The President has unqualifiedly uttered his confidence in the ultimate success of the existing policy of Indian management. Referring to the accusations of corruption in the administration of Indian affairs, he said decisively that the truth should be ascertained and given to the public. Other than this no reference was made to the attack upon Secretary Delano and his department.

Gen. Fisk stated for the board the measures taken and contemplated to enforce an honest fulfillment of Indian contracts, to insure an entire delivery of the supplies paid for, and to better the moral and temporal condition of the various tribes.

The President promised all the help asked for, and was more outspoken than is his habit. He talked about the difficulties in the way of dealing with the wilder Indians, such as the Sioux, but did not suggest any radical change of management. The discussion became general and conversational.

The commission met again at the West End Hotel in the afternoon, and was in session privately until after 6 o'clock. One of the results of their deliberations was the following address, signed by the eight Commissioners present:

To the Christian Public:

The Board of Indian Commissioners, in view of the present agitation upon Indian affairs, feel moved to present this brief address to the Christian communions of the land, nine of whose missionary organizations we may regard as our particular constituencies. Speaking from our own deep and honest convictions, we ask careful and prayerful attention to the statements and appeals which we here make.

First—The present policy of the Government toward the Indians is eminently humane and Christian, and being such, should command the aid and support of all religious bodies and all Christian men. That policy is peace. It proposes the government of 300,000 Indians in the land by moral and religious means, to civilize and elevate them by the same agencies which are used by Christian missions throughout the world, supplemented by such aid and succor as the Government can give. To this end, not only every member of this board, but nearly all the eighty Indian agents who disburse the bounties of the Government to the Indians, are appointed on the nomination of the various missionary societies or religious bodies which have missions among them. The co-operation of the Government with these religious bodies is not formal, but it is full, generous, and cordial.

Second—This policy, despite the assaults upon it, has been eminently successful. The Indians are taking on the dress, manners, habits, and occupations of civilized life. The children are being educated in our own tongue, and, with the parents, are being taught the industries needful for support and prosperity in a civilized state. The exceptions to this rule are mainly among three or four large and powerful bands of Sioux Indians, under able chiefs, who occupy a wild region in the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountains. These chiefs desire no teachers or preachers, and no instruction, either in books or civilizing arts. But even among these wild bands there is marked improvement, and great promise in the line of peace, order, and quiet for the future.

Third—Much care—and, in the experience gained, increasing care—is taken by the religious bodies in the selection of men to be nominated for appointment as agents. Some of these larger agencies require talents in the agent of a higher class than can easily be commanded by the small salaries affixed by law. It would not seem strange, therefore, if now and then one should prove incompetent; or, considering the infirmities of our nature and the unscrupulous character of some of the contractors and traders with whom they are brought in contact, now and then one should become corrupt; but we feel confident that in this department the Government was never so honestly served as at the present time. It is but fair to say that there is no hesitation on the part of the Government to remove agents on our recommendation, who are proved to be incompetent or corrupt. Neither this board or the Government would be justified in accepting loud-mouthed accusations for proof of guilt, especially in view of the fact that most of the charges of fraud and incompetency come from disappointed contractors and traders whose hope of gains, under the more careful letting of contracts and rigid inspection of supplies, is gone. Nor, on the other hand, would they be justified in withholding the most rigid investigation when, as in some cases, charges are made by respectable and responsible parties.

Fourth—We are not aware of the existence of any "rings" in connection with the Indian service differing at all from the "rings," or combinations, which are seen by all shrewd men in connection with the letting of all large contracts in other public or in private service. Where there is a carcass the vultures will gather. It is the duty of this board to watch, and, as far as possible, to circumvent the success of these combinations, and thus secure for the Government and for the Indian the largest benefit to be derived from the Government appropriations. The experience of the past, we trust, has been advantageous, and while the administration of this year in respect to purchasing, inspecting, and forwarding annuity goods has been as careful as possible, we are resolved upon as careful a disbursement, through the agents, as can be had through our own personal oversight and such helps as the law provides. It is due to the Government to say that in this matter we are not hindered, but aided in every way allowed by the law.

Fifth—From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the success of this humane policy depends largely upon the sagacity and wisdom of the Missionary Boards in the selection of men whom they nominate for the positions of agents. Men of capacity in every-day affairs, as well as men of good character, are required for this work—men whose every-day influence is in itself elevating and civilizing; men who have some capacity for leadership and conscience enough to constrain them ever in a right direction. Again, there is required on the part of all good men a comprehension of the difficulties of this work—a fair amount of patience with those who administer it, and a disposition to wait for proof of corruption before they withdraw confidence from those who have deservedly enjoyed it.

Much of the present clamor is raised and promoted by bad men, and is aimed at this humane policy with a desire to destroy it, even though its destruction should lead to the extermination of the Indians.

We cannot, therefore, close this address without asking earnest attention to the fact that for several years the Indian service as a whole, and in detail, has been, and still is, virtually within the supervision and control of the religious bodies of the country; and upon them and and the Christian community will rest, to a large extent, the ultimate success or failure of the policy of humanity and justice in our dealings with the remnants of this once-powerful race.

(Signed,) Clinton B. Fisk, John D. Lang, B. Rush Roberts, E. A. Hoyt, E. M. Kingsley, William Stickney, A. C. Barstow, F. H. Smith, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Plans were perfected by the board intended to compel contractors to make their supplies conform exactly to the samples, and to make actual delivery certain. The rest of the proceedings were routine and uninteresting in character, except the action taken with regard to several long-standing and strenuously-urged claims. The most important of these, in amount $130,000, was that of Adair & Baun, for legal services in behalf of the Osage Indians. The work did not involve any appearance in court nor any suit, but was done in Washington. The board disallowed the claim. A charge by Presbury & Rollins of $42,000 for legal services for the Cherokees of North Carolina was reduced to $5,200. A claim of $11,000 by D. J. McCann, for demurrage in transportation, was rejected.

The evening session lasted till 10 o'clock, but was occupied entirely by routine business.

THE SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY AT OMAHA—PROF. MARSH'S CHARGES SUPPORTED.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The Indian Commissioners while here made several important discoveries as to the way the supplies have been furnished the Indians. One miller testifies to having put up eighty-seven pounds of flour in sacks that he knows were turned in at 100 pounds. A beef contractor lost by freezing 700 head of cattle that the Indian agent gave a receipt for. The people in this section back up Prof. Marsh in his charges, many from personal knowledge.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—The Metropolitan National Bank, recently organized in this city, will commence business at No. 53 Devonshire street on Aug. 2 next.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 29.—The drought is seriously affecting the corn and cotton crops. In some places there has been no rain since May, and the crops are consequently utter failures. No rain has fallen in from four to six weeks, the thermometer ranging from 94° to 98°. It is estimated the crop has been cut off from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. from calculations of three weeks ago.

THE "HOLINESS" CAMP-MEETING.

THE "HIGHER-LIFE" CHRISTIANS AT SEA CLIFF — REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES—BIBLE READING AND EXPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

The Summer programme of Sea Cliff has at least the merit of variety. With the opening of the season came concerts for the young and concerts by the old folks, with literary entertainments and tabernacular spells of biblical instruction. Then came the Temperance National Convention, followed by the German camp-meeting. And now the German camp has struck its tents and gone home. In many respects this was a success. There was but little of the picnic element in it. The people who came to it gave their close attention to it throughout, devoting little of their time to the attractions of the clam-bake, the oyster tent, the bathing beach, or the sail-boats. Some of their speakers were fine orators and tremendously in earnest.

And now in its regular turn comes what is commonly known as the "Holiness Camp-meeting." This gathering is engineered by that branch of Christians sometimes known as "the Higher Life People." Their specialty in religious life and growth is to attain a greater degree of holiness, of acceptance with God, and of exemption from sin, than falls to the lot of ordinary Christians. They are not exclusively attached to any one denomination, although, perhaps, the Methodist Church contains a majority of them. Some are Baptists, some are Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends furnishes a few quite prominent members. No denominational element enters into the meetings.

This "camp of holiness" had its preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon. The evening meeting was an "open" one for the giving of experience and testimony as to "growth in grace" and "full salvation." Rev. Dr. Boardman presided. He has written several books on the subject of "higher life," and with his accomplished wife has held a vast number of meetings both in this country and in Europe. She is in hearty sympathy with him in the work, and speaks and conducts meetings with admirable fluency and ease.

There was a sameness in the testimonies of the evening which would make a detailed account of them uninteresting. A young theological student wanted a better name for the style of Christian life under discussion than the "higher life." This desire was shared by others, but no better name was suggested.

A meeting of ladies was announced for 8:30 this morning for the giving of testimony and experience and for mutual counsel. It was held in the chapel, which is much smaller than the Tabernacle. Mrs. Boardman conducted this meeting, which lasted for about an hour and a half. The time was chiefly occupied by the men. One excellent man declared that for fifteen years he had not been angry or lost his temper. Another brother called the attention of the meeting to the exceeding bright redness of his hair, and said that notwithstanding red-haired people had fiery tempers. Divine grace had enabled him to conquer his besetting sin and keep his temper within bounds. A sister with brownish auburn puffs, frizettes, and chignon said that that had been her experience too.

The testimony at the chapel being over, the congregation hoisted umbrellas and hastened through a smart shower over to the great Tabernacle, where a large number of people awaited the "Bible reading" of Rev. Dr. Steele, a New-England gentleman. The passage he selected for exposition was the first chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. The principal point was that the expression "heavenly places" meant literally "the heavenlies," or "the higher life." He showed that Christian people who are fully sanctified have their heaven begun here, and that all they need in order to be fully fitted for the upper heaven is to have their resurrection bodies. He said that Satan would be admitted to "the suburbs of heaven" as a conquered being, in order that the power and dominion of Jesus Christ as conqueror over him might be fully manifested. This was considered by some of the Doctor's hearers as a little fanciful; but as he fortified his position by frequent quotations from the Greek and Latin, his congregation were not disposed to gainsay his statements.

Dr. Boardman followed with a brief discourse, indorsing Dr. Steele's positions, and announcing that the Doctor would in the afternoon finish the exposition of the chapter, which the brevity of the morning session had not allowed. Dr. Steele's afternoon exposition was followed by a pleasant discussion. The congregation is on the increase. The meeting will last for several days.

PROCLAMATION BY THE CHEROKEE CHIEF.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, July 29.—The following proclamation from William P. Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, will be published in the *Daily Monitor* of this city to-morrow:

To the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory:

A meeting of the Executive Council was held at Tallequah, on the 14th and 16th insts., to take into consideration the disturbed state of affairs growing out of the painfully large number of murders and acts of violence which have been recently committed. These deeds demoralize the country, spread more or less apprehension among the people, endanger our most valuable rights, and bring shame upon our name and character. Believing it is largely within the power of the officers of the nation to suppress these crimes by the exercise of energetic efforts in bringing the perpetrators to punishment under the law, it was deemed advisable that your attention should be directly called to the subject, and such instructions given as would seem most calculated to accomplish the object in view. You are therefore urged to increased diligence in your efforts to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the country, as it is the most fruitful source of the crime committed; second, to enforce fully the provisions of the act against carrying unlawful weapons; third, not to place on guard any person hitherto charged with crime, of known intemperate habits, or overbearing or disreputable character."

GEN. HARLAN ON FINANCE.

Gen. Harlan, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, delivered a speech in Covington on Saturday night. During his address he called attention to that portion of the platform which approved the financial policy of the Administration, as set forth by the President and Secretary of the Treasury in their last annual communication to Congress, and said that the Republicans of the State of Kentucky, without a dissenting voice, so far as he knew, held "that the financial legislation of Congress should be steadily directed to the resumption of specie payments at the earliest date consistent with the business interest of the country."

RAILROAD WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The Baltimore *American* of July 29 says: "Private telegrams received here yesterday stated that the Louisville and Memphis and the Louisville, Paducah and South-western Companies were waging a lively war over the Louisville-Nashville business. The regular fare between Louisville and Nashville is $7 45, and both the above-named companies are now selling tickets for the trip between these points at $2 50. The St. Louis and South-eastern, competing with the Illinois Central, has reduced the fare between St. Louis and Nashville from $13 to $2 50. There appears to be very little prospect at present of an adjustment of the differences between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies on the one hand, and the Michigan Central and other roads on the other. The prices of East-bound tickets still continue much lower than those West bound."

CHRISTIAN WEDDING OF CHINESE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of July 21 has the following account of an interesting ceremony in that city: "A large assemblage of American and Chinese friends gathered at the Presbyterian Mission on Monday evening to witness the nuptials of Wong Peng and Miss Chow Cowk, a pious couple, converted under the ministrations of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. M. Condit. The services were of the usual impressive character of the Presbyterian Church, and the bride was given away with the customary formality. At the conclusion of the ceremony the spectators were offered refreshment, in the shape of strong black tea, and, after receiving unlimited congratulations and advice, the couple were escorted to their new home on Stockton street. This is the third marriage which has taken place at the mission. The home for Chinese women connected with the mission has been open less than a year, but it has done good work in reclaiming the class for which it is designed, under the efficient management of Mrs. S. M. Cummings. There are thirteen inmates at present."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

VALMASEDA'S RETURN TO THE CAPITAL.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES—WHAT BECAME OF THE GOLD GAMBLERS—PROGRESS OF THE WAR—RECENT EXECUTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

Count Valmaseda returned somewhat unexpectedly to Havana from his head-quarters at Las Cruces yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was awaited at the Villa Nueva station by the acting Captain General, Carbo, and by Gens. Figueroa, Riquelme, and Rojo, the Directors of Finance (Gutierrez De la Vega) and of Civil Administration, (Bonafox); the Political Secretary, Nogueras; the President of the Audiencia, the Military Intendant and Rector of the University, Campos; the Alcalde Corregidor, Marquis de Bella Vista; by committees from the Ayuntamiento, the Casino Español, and by a crowd of other civil and military officers, and persons of less note. A company of volunteers acted as an escort, and a curious street crowd of negro boys, volunteers, Chinamen, and idlers was at hand. His Excellency was accompanied by his aids de camp, and upon the arrival of the train he immediately proceeded in an open landau to the palace. Numerous rumors were in circulation regarding the purpose of his return, but the one to which the public seems to give most credit sets forth that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between Gen. Carbo, who is at the head of affairs during Valmaseda's absence from the capital, and Gutierrez De la Vega, the head of the Finance Department. Carbo is a "heady," self-willed old Spaniard, with more talent for command than for government, and De la Vega is rather a consequential individual, vain of his talent and position. It would seem that the story concerning his disagreement with Valmaseda, and his being under arrest in his own house for ten days past, was nothing but a story. Rumor has it now, however, that a considerable deficit has been discovered in the public funds, and gives the figure as two millions; in consequence of not being able to make both ends meet, or to give a proper explanation of the matter, both the Intendente and the Alcalde Corregidor have resigned. It is also reported that De la Vega will leave for Spain on the 30th of this month, and were it not for the powerful connections he has on the other side he would go under what is known here as "*partida de registro*," or subject to a court of inquiry.

THE GOLD SPECULATORS.

The gold speculators, or disseminators of false news, for either offense is given as theirs, who were arrested last week, were sent away to the country by the authorities. The two Zorrillas, Vequer and Muñoz to Bayamo, with orders to report to the Commanding General of the district and join some regiment in active service. Others among the culprits were ordered to change their residence to various "out-of-the-way" places. The authorities put policemen in Mercaderes street with orders to permit no groups to form, and to keep the thoroughfare clear. Nevertheless gold during the week took a jump to 221, although it again subsided to 211. It is said that Zorrilla, in his declaration, stated that the greater part of the gold he had sold was on account of De la Vega and it is popularly believed that De la Vega's plunder during the short time he has been here amounts to some $600,000, which he has sent or will take out with him to Spain. But so much chaff is flying about regarding the affairs of the island, financial as well as military, that it is difficult to get at the "grain of truth." Mismanagement of the public funds of this island is always expected, and is spoken of with the greatest cynicism. Your correspondent endeavors to catch the "bolas" as they roll, and gives them for what they are worth.

The prevalence of rain in the insurrectionary districts, and the hot, unhealthy weather, have in a measure paralyzed military operations. I give, nevertheless, the following, gleaned from the Havana papers: The Second Battalion of Ligeros left for campaign duty last Sunday morning, after celebrating the usual mass in the open square in front of the Ursuline Convent. This batallion relieved the Fifth of Volunteers, Col. Ramon de Herrera's regiment, which returned during the week. The latest official advices concerning military operations are that the column under Lieut. Col. Piu, which was in pursuit of an insurgent band in the rear of the Trocha, overtook them at Rincon del Guamo, and had a sharp encounter, causing a known loss of ten killed to the insurgents. It is "guessed," however, that their loss must have been greater. The Spaniards had two men killed and five wounded. A group of insurgents endeavored to sack a store in the outskirts of Sancti Spiritus, but were attacked and driven away, leaving, as trophies of war, two carbines, a hatchet and a machete. The *Fanal* of Puerto Principe reports the arrival, on the afternoon of the 11th, of the forces which guarded a convoy of sixty-four carts to Guaimaro and Cascorro. During their march they killed seven persons, whose names are given as those of insurgents, but who were probably inoffensive countrymen. The report given by *El Leon Espanol*, of Remedios, of an encounter the train had at Meneses, is to the following effect: On the 9th a column of 230 men left Taguajay for the purpose of supplying the detachment at Ytabo with provisions. Upon their return, on arriving at the ruined plantation of Meneses, they were attacked by a band of more than 200 mounted insurgents under Carrillos and Wilson, who made a sharp charge and endeavored to seize the baggage train of the column, but, after a brisk fire of a quarter of an hour, convinced of their weakness, the insurgents retreated toward Naranjal and Nuevas de Tobosi, leaving behind them four men killed and six horses. There is some reason, however, to believe that the damage sustained by the Spaniards on this occasion, although reported by them as insignificant, was of considerable importance, and that the insurgents were more successful in their attack than the official reports care to acknowledge.

RECENT EXECUTIONS.

The *Alba*, of Santa Clara, reports the execution on the 20th, in the presence of the entire garrison of the place, of two Spanish soldiers for desertion to the enemy. One was a Corporal in the Navas Regiment, and the other a private soldier in the Cardenas Regiment; they were made prisoners by the Tarragona Regiment. The *Alba* also reports what is considered as an important capture, that of the insurgent scout and spy, Pedro Cartaya, of the Seibabo band, who had been already once pardoned by the Government. A Remington, plenty of cartridges, papers, the latest Havana journals, pencils, pens, and ink, &c., were found on his person. While being taken to jail, as the report states, he endeavored to escape through the *manigua* or brake, and the soldiers fired upon him, the man falling dead at the first discharge. This is an old practice, and the shorter work to take such prisoners to one side of the road, where "*cuatro tiros*" soon settle the whole business. Cartaya, on account of his activity, was considered the scourge of the Seibabo district, and all the fires and depredations in the district were credited to him.

CHILDREN FIRED UPON BY A ROBBER.

NASHUA, N. H., July 29.—Some children picking berries on the Amherst road, in the vicinity of where Brockway was shot at on Tuesday morning, were fired at this forenoon by a man supposed to be Brockway's assailant. The children claim that he had a mask on, and fired seven shots at them from a revolver. They came in very much frightened, when the alarm-bell was immediately rung, and the Fire Department and many citizens started to surround the woods and capture the miscreant. It is supposed he may be one of the burglars who have lately infested this locality.

FORTUNE FAVORS AT LAST.

A CHICAGO BOOT-BLACK TO BECOME A MARQUIS OF FRANCE—A FAMILY RAISED FROM POVERTY TO AFFLUENCE.

From the Chicago Journal, July 27.

The death, a year ago last May, of a well-known and prominent Board of Trade man, M. De Belloy, is well remembered by many people in Chicago, especially by those who were acquainted with the history of the unfortunate man. He was a Frenchman, and scion of one of the oldest and first families of France. His name and title in full were the Marquis Aymar de Belloy. He was a man of fine education, refinement, and good business ability. In his early life he was a wild, adventurous youth, who spent his fortune at home, and came to America say twenty years ago. For a few years he obtained his livelihood by teaching, keeping his rank to himself, and going under the unassuming name of M. Marechal. About this time the Marquis concluded that all his wild oats were sown, and he would abandon the fast life he had previously led. He became acquainted with a handsome country girl from Michigan, with whom he fell in love. She was only fifteen years old, and, from the standpoint of the adventurous and high-toned Frenchman, was unrefined and uncultured. But he was captivated by her very innocence and want of knowledge of the world, and married her. They lived happily together up to the time of his death, and six children were the result of the union. As might have been expected, the noble family of the Marquis turned up their titled noses at this marriage with a backwoods girl in America, and refused to recognize it or her. He several years ago became a member of the Board of Trade in Chicago. He there showed the same wayward, reckless traits that had been the cause of his checkered life. He made fortunes and lost them. Sometimes he was on the top wave of prosperity, and again he lived in a cave of gloom. During one of his periods of depression he took his own life, as is generally believed, leaving his wife and six children in poverty. He had an insurance of $10,000 on his life, which has never been paid, the companies resisting payment on the ground that he took his own life. A subscription among his associates on the Board of Trade realized $1,500 or $2,000, which was used to defray his funeral expenses, and the rest given to the family.

A widow with six young children and no means is a discouraging lot in Chicago or elsewhere. The oldest boy contributed what he could to the support of the family by blacking boots and selling papers. He was barefooted and ragged, and his education was received in the streets. The widow and her half dozen children were as poor and comfortless as the widow and fatherless could well be. After a time, finding it impossible to sustain life here, the widow, who is an excellent lady, took her family and went to reside with a relative in Geneseo, in this State, where she is now living in seclusion, and still pinched for means to make life comfortable.

The story thus far is one of early recklessness and waywardness, of self-exile from home, of an early marriage, of a premature death, and subsequent wretchedness to the family. The concluding chapter can now be written, and it is as romantic as anything in fiction, and it is true. Intelligence has just reached Chicago that the Marchioness De Belloy, the mother of the family and the Chicago De Belloy, has died. The Chicagoan was the eldest son of the family. All that is wanting now is for the proofs of a legal marriage according to the American law to be forwarded to France, which can be easily done. The French law recognizes foreign marriages, contracted in friendly countries, according to the law of those countries. Consequently the marriage with the Michigan girl will be held valid, and not only do the titles of the family, but one-third of the fortunes descend to the widow and her family, now residing in Geneseo. The widow herself becomes a Marchioness, holding the same relative position to the family as did the deceased Marchioness. The oldest boy becomes a Marquis. The family is one of the most distinguished in France. It dates back to the Crusades. It has furnished two Cardinals and two Marshals to the nation.

THE CONNECTICUT EARTHQUAKE.

Connecticut papers devote considerable space to the earthquake shock which was felt in portions of that State about 4 o'clock, Wednesday morning, July 28. The Hartford *Courant* says that it was felt in various parts of that city, and by numerous individuals, many of whom were aroused from their slumbers by it, though at the time it is doubtful if many supposed that the real cause was a disturbance underground. Early in the forenoon reports were received from other parts of the State, chiefly from towns west of Hartford, as far as Canaan, showing that an earthquake had taken place, the effect upon buildings and contents in many cases being so decisive as to leave the matter in no doubt whatever. One gentleman in Hartford, who was awakened by the shock, reports that it was the most severe that he had ever felt, though how many he has felt we are not told. A lady who came to Hartford from Winsted said that she felt the shock, and did not know what it was. She was at first greatly frightened.

The Hartford *Post* has telegrams giving more details, from which it appears that at Collinsville the shaking lasted about fifteen seconds. Windows were shaken, dishes and lamps rattled, and many people sprang from their beds in terror. There was a low, rumbling noise, with considerable vibration, such as might result from the explosion of a heavy blast near by. At Winsted the sound approached from the north a little before 4 o'clock, with a rumbling, gradually increasing noise, and retreating in reverse manner to the south. It was as loud as an ordinary clap of thunder, and its force was sufficient to shake windows, shut and open doors, move loose articles, and considerably alarm many people. At New-Hartford the shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise as of a heavy wagon proceeding over a rocky roadway. Windows rattled, and houses were shaken so as to awaken the occupants. In one house a number of pickle jars on a shelf were broken. A butcher who was out in his yard at the time of the earthquake describes the noise as resembling a heavy blast or large wall falling. At Canaan the vibration of the earth seemed continuous rather than in distinct shocks. No property was injured, but many people were awakened by the jarring of the houses, and the rattling of windows and crockery. At Litchfield the shock came at 4:03. At first a low rumbling sound was heard, which was accompanied with a heavy tremor running through the ground. Dishes were rattled on the shelves, the windows shook, and many houses swayed as if about to fall. Many persons were awakened from sound sleep, and great alarm was felt. One family was so frightened that they fled from the house in alarm. The shock was also felt in Waterbury, Morris, Sandisfield, Mass., Winchester Centre. Wolcottville, and over an area of several hundred square miles in the north-western part of the State, which is a mountainous district. Persons in Simsbury report nothing of the kind, and it is probable no shocks were felt so far to the eastward.

A CASE OF CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis papers report the death of Mr. John Kupferle, in that city, of cholera, on Tuesday afternoon last, aged thirty-six years. Saturday he attended to business as usual. He ate a light supper, and retired early, as was his custom. During the night he was awakened by severe pains, and sent for Dr. Kuhn. The Doctor came, and soon succeeded in relieving the pains. Sunday Mr. Kupferle felt better, but kept his bed all day. Monday morning he sat up and wrote a note to Mr. Stevenson, his head book-keeper, stating that he was unwell, and should not be able to visit the foundry before the next day. Dr. Kuhn considered him so far out of danger that he told Mr. Kupferle that he would not need a physician any more. About 10 o'clock that same morning he was seized with a relapse, and Dr. Kuhn was again called in, together with Dr. Lingenfelter, the family physician, and Drs. Gregory and O'Reilly. They pronounced it an attack of Asiatic cholera, and treated him just as Dr. Kuhn had done before. Mr. Kupferle continued growing worse instead of better, and Tuesday morning all hopes of his recovery were given up. His suffering was intense, but he complained very little, and retained his consciousness up to the last moment.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC ORDERS.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Maine, headed by the candidate for Governor, who signs himself "Gen." Charles W. Roberts, have issued a warlike bulletin, which they call "District Circular No. 2," in which they say:

"The Maine State Executive Committee invoke your aid in the immediate enrollment and organization of the grand Democratic army, preparatory to the coming conflict on the 13th of September. Inspired by the noble example of our brethren in sister States, and by the cheering omens all about us in our own, we enter upon this campaign with confidence that the victory for which we have so long struggled is now within our grasp. For the furtherance of our plans and the accomplishment of our purpose, we ask your zealous efforts and hearty co-operation. If our orders are faithfully and promptly executed, the middle of August will find every Democrat in the State enrolled in companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps, in the school districts, towns, representative classes, counties, and Congressional districts. That date will also find our whole army, for the first time in twenty years, in battle array, from the New-Hampshire boundary to the Province borders, and from the Canadian frontiers to the ocean. We shall also know the exact strength and disposition of the enemy's forces."

SUPREME COURT JUDGES APPOINTED.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Col. L. E. Bleckley was appointed Supreme Court Judge to-day in place of Judge McCoy, resigned.

SCIENCE ABROAD.

THE PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES—THE STORY OF DE LA BOURDONNAI'S MAPS—THE UNITED STATES ILL REPRESENTED.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on July 15:

The Geographical Exhibition was opened to-day by Marshal and Mme. MacMahon. It is held in the Flora Pavilion, that new portion of the Tuileries where the Prince Imperial was to have resided, and the contiguous galleries of the Louvre, extending to a hall in size, shape, and height corresponding with the Salle des Etats. The proceeds of this interesting exhibition will go to the relief of victims of the Languedoc inundations. To-day admission was five francs, but there will be lower rates and free days. It very seldom happens that a French exhibition is complete on the opening day. The Geographical one is no exception. On the ground floor nearly everything remains to be done. But things are far advanced on the first, second, third, and fourth stories, and in the long galleries of the Louvre, ending in the hall where the Congress will hold its sittings. Workmen were very busy in this room during Marshal and Maréchale MacMahon's visit. They were busy laying down carpets on the broad flight of steps to the platform, which already has an imposing air. The Geographical Society must have been at considerable expense in getting up this exhibition. It is well that so many of its members are very wealthy. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to be the directing mind. The President, Admiral Roncière de la Noury, has been hindered by official duties from taking part in the Congress, but he has subscribed a handsome sum to defray its necessary expenses.

A very good catalogue is sold at the door. I learn from it that thirty-eight rooms are taken up with the exhibition. The objects exhibited are classed into seven groups. Group one has to do with geographical mathematics, geodesy, and topography, and the instruments pertaining to them—among others a large telescope, which has been set up in the attic story. Group two deals with hydrography and maritime geography. The third group is poor in retrospective interest, unless we regard it as a kind of old world history unconsciously written by floods and volcanic fires. It embraces physical geography, general meteorology, general geology, botanical and geological geography, and general anthropology. There are some memorials of the flint age, and casts of skulls found in the caverns of the Lot and near Mentone. The fourth group is the one which will best please bookworms, it being rich in ancient treatises, printed and in manuscript, on geographical subjects; fantastically-designed old maps, old instruments, ethnographic collections, and geographical dictionaries. In my necessarily hurried glance at these interesting objects I saw a chart of the world drawn by Sebastian Cabot in 1544; Charles V.'s map of his dominions, "on which the sun never set," with marginal notes written by him in Flemish; an eleventh century atlas, compiled and illuminated by the monks of the Abbey of St. Sever, in Languedoc; another of the eighth century, showing where the Garden of Eden lay, (which is done by a picture of some cherubim with flaming swords guarding the Tree of Life;) the desert into which the woman of the Apocalypse fled, and the lands where the seven vials will probably be poured out. Each map is a collection of images like those siderial charts in which the constellations are set in the bodies of the animals after which they were named. Before quitting Group 4, I cannot help speaking of De Mahé de la Bourdonnai's autograph map of the East Indian French Colonies. It was drawn in the Bastile, into which the author was thrown because of Clive's successes in India. Prince De Rohan Guéménée, the founder of l'Orient, got up a cabal against him at Versailles. He was thrown into the Iron Mask's cell, and deprived of writing materials. The Governor had orders not to let him communicate with any one, and to see that he did not speak to his keepers in taking the regulation walk on the platform. But necessity is the mother of invention. De la Bourdonnai was as ingenious as he was brave. He saved his brandy, (at the Bastile the victuals were excellent when prisoners did not belong to the dungeon or basement category,) to steep two white pocket-handkerchiefs in them. Thus prepared, they served as paper. The ink was made with grease and coffee-grounds, and De la Bourdonnai drew, and wrote with a piece of wood. No less than twenty manuscript maps of Portulan, the great Portuguese geographer of the end of the fifteenth or the early part of the sixteenth century, figure in this group. Passing on to Group 5, we find ourselves in a region of statistics, and of social, political, and agricultural economy. It is astonishing what maps can be made to tell, especially when drawn by Germans. Those I now refer to point out the increase and decrease of population in given periods, the progress of agriculture, trace the course of cholera, of typhoid, and of small-pox, of grape disease and cattle plague, show where schools flourish and where they do not; where drunkenness, thieving, and brigandage abound; and where industry, virtue, and prosperity go hand in hand. The breath of pine woods seems to affect the morals of a country. Maine, the State of the Liquor law, is "the Pine-wood State" of America. The Vosges are the pine-wood region of France. From Epinal to Remiremont, and diagonally across the country to Thann, Police are less needed than in any other part of France, though the population is numerous. Anabaptists have created terrestrial elysians for themselves in clearings in the pine forests by the Meuse and Moselle. Across the Rhine, Moravians and other pious sectaries are attracted to the Black Forest. Coal smoke has a tendency to brutalize the working classes. Wherever it blots out the blessed light of heaven, the Judge's [illegible] ing white gloves diminish[illegible] is fond of strong liquors, but [illegible] absolve her from the dark [illegible] Group 6 has to deal with the t[illegible] of geography, and Group 7 [illegible] scientific and commercial vo[illegible] search of the picturesque. P[illegible] struction in Russia are pretty [illegible] of Germans. It is not, theref[illegible] vast Empire of the Czars is so well represented at the Geographical Exhibition.

The Marshal to-day wondered if Alexander remembered half of the people whom his sceptre sways. The Imperial Society of St. Petersburg is the invariable pioneer of military expeditions. Its geographical energy takes for its objective the countries which Peter the Great's descendants have annexed, and those which they are charged with coveting. Khiva was minutely mapped as early as 1859 by Muscovite surveyors, who have since pushed on to the northern slopes of the Himalayas and to the smiling islands of Japan. The savants conducting these scientific explorations are also charged with a mineralogical mission. Their charts threaten many parts of Asia and the valley of the Volga with the dreadful coal-smoke canopy. In the Russian section there is a collection of colored terra cotta figures, illustrative of the different races governed by the Czar. They are very well executed, and though of a naive style, are devoid of the stiffness observable in the mediæval sculpture of Western Europe. The United States is for the present scarcely represented. Some volumes of statistics thrown carelessly on a table, some blue books, some maps showing the rapid growth of the country, and a very large flag surmounted by a fine spread eagle, were all I could see in the American Department. Switzerland has three well-stocked rooms; Germany, two; Hungary and Austria, two; England, two; and France, eight. The United Alpine Clubs have an exhibition of their own in Salle 30. Observations on the passage of Venus by French savants will be found by the visitors in Salle 31. Salle 22 is devoted to arms and objects of primitive and pre-historic times. In another room are the treasures brought from Khiva, which Mme. MacMahon examined minutely. A Scandanavian servant, in an obscure corner of the Swedish section, imitated with electric light the aurora borealis. Fourteen nations are represented at the Geographical Exhibition. Their respective standards are grouped round shields bearing their arms in the Hall of Congress, at the head of which there is a map of France 22 metres by 14, composed of the 274 sectional ones of the Etat Major. Marshal MacMahon was looking at it, when a Cabinet messenger brought him a missive from Versailles. He did not break the seal, but, on seeing it, said to the Vice President of the Geographical Society that he was sorry to be obliged to curtail his visit.

THE PRESIDENT OF A COLLEGE.

Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., who was elected President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., last Wednesday, is the Pastor of St. James M. E. Church, Harlem, and one of the most widely-known and respected divines in the Methodist Church. He was born at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on Jan. 17, 1834. He entered the university of which he has just been made President in 1850, and was graduated in 1854. During the three succeeding years he held the position of Professor and Principal of the preparatory school of the seminary at Amenia, N. Y. On May 6, 1857, he was inducted into the New-York Conference at Newburg, and soon afterward was stationed at the village of Chester, in this State. After serving the term of two years, in accordance with the rules of the Methodist Church, he was transferred in 1861 to the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn. During the years of 1863-64 he officiated at St. John's Church, Williamsburg; in 1865-67 at St. Paul's in this City; in 1868-70 at Trinity; and a second term at St. Paul's in 1871-73. He was appointed to the pastorate of St. James Church, Harlem, in 1873. Dr. Foss is a man of commanding presence. He is also a favorite contributor to the religious press. During the Summer of 1867 he made an extended tour through Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Northern Italy. He is married and has six children.

JERSEY CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City held a meeting yesterday afternoon and made the following appropriations for expenses for the coming year: Board of Works, $104,000; Board of Aldermen, $33,450; Board of Police Commissioners, $378,030; Board of Fire Commissioners, $125,000; Board of Education, $235,150; Board of Finance, $394,604 24. These amounts are a considerable reduction from the estimates sent in by the different boards, the Board of Works' estimate being reduced $10,000, the Aldermen $23,550, the Police Commissioners $29,000, Fire Commissioners, $20,000, and Board of Education $50,000.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR—SHOOTING IN A RAIN-STORM.

The first target practice of the season in the Second Division, Brooklyn, was commenced yesterday by detachments of the several regiments in the Eleventh Brigade. The regiments represented were the Twenty-third, Companies E and F, sixty-four men, under command of Capt. Joy, Lieut. Richardson acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; Thirty-second, Companies A and B, seventy-four men, Capt. Kiesel commanding, Capt. Ross Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Forty-seventh, Companies A and D, fifty-one men, commanded by Capt. Conover, Lieut. Bradley Inspector of Rifle Practice. Lieut. Col. John Rueger, of the Thirty-second Regiment, was in command of the battalion as field officer of the day, and Major H. S. Manning acted as Inspector of Rifle Practice. The companies were distributed at fifteen targets, and completed their scores at 100 and 150 yards distance by 1 P. M., after which a recess of one hour was taken for rations. There was a total absence of the order and discipline maintained by the First Brigade, and the detachments, instead of marching by companies from one firing point to another, straggled back individually and in squads. During the practice at the first two ranges many of the men in the Thirty-second Regiment fired their pieces from the rear of the scorers, and it was only after the attention of the Brigade Inspector had been called by an outsider to the danger of such a proceeding, that he thought proper to direct the men to advance to the firing point when shooting. Very little attention was devoted by the regimental inspectors to instructing the men in the proper manner of holding their weapons, aiming, &c., and, although it may be assumed that they should have been previously taught these details at their armories yet, it was with this object in view that Inspectors of Rifle Practice were appointed. The weather during the early part of the day was favorable for fine shooting, but after 1 o'clock the rain increased in violence and made it a difficult matter for the markers to determine the location of the shots fired. Firing was resumed at 2 o'clock and continued until the close. The men who qualified to shoot at 300 and 400 yards were distributed as follows: Twenty-third Regiment, twenty-two men; Thirty-second, twenty-seven men, and Forty-seventh, twelve men. Following is a table of the best scores, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private J. K. Barlow	4 4 5 3 4	20	0 5 4 5 5	19	39
Sergt. G. H. Pettit	4 5 0 4 4	17	4 5 4 4 4	21	38
Corp. Clark	4 4 4 3 4	19	4 5 0 4 3	16	35
Private Drummond	2 3 2 4 5	16	4 5 0 4 4	17	33
Capt. Joy	5 4 4 4 2	19	3 0 4 0 4	11	30
Lieut. Boardette	2 5 3 0 0	10	5 0 4 4 3	16	26
Corp. Glenny	5 4 4 5 3	21	4 0 0 0 0	4	25
Private Leonhardt	0 3 4 5 5	17	0 0 0 4 4	8	25

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Jacob Koch	5 4 4 5 4	22	2 4 3 0 3	12	34
Capt. George Ross	3 5 4 2 3	17	0 4 3 4 0	11	28
Private A. Schunk	4 4 3 3 5	19	0 5 4 0 0	9	28
Lieut. J. Otto	2 2 0 0 4	8	4 4 4 4 0	16	24
P'te N. Armendinge	3 5 2 4 4	18	3 0 0 0 3	6	24
Private P. Brown	2 0 0 3 3	8	5 0 4 3 2	14	22

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. A. G. Brown	2 2 2 3 4	13	5 5 3 4 4	21	34
Private J. R. Bailey	0 5 3 4 5	17	5 0 3 3 3	14	31
Lieut. G. C. Bradley	3 4 5 2 3	17	0 0 5 5 3	13	30
Private A. Scott	4 5 5 3 2	19	0 0 0 3 4	7	26
Private E. H. Sparks	0 4 5 3 5	12	5 0 4 3 0	12	24

The Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, will practice over the same ranges at Creedmoor to-day.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to the call issued by the committee of five appointed at the late anti-Tammany meeting in Cooper Institute, conventions were to have met last evening in the several Assembly Districts, and in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to elect two delegates from each election district in the Assembly Districts and wards to form a "Democratic County Committee of the City and County of New-York," which is to meet for organization in Irving Hall on next Monday evening. If all these delegates had been elected it would make a County Committee of 1,114 members, twice the number in the Tammany General Committee; but in some of the districts no elections were held, and in others the number of delegates elected were not equal to two for each election district in the Assembly Districts. There were no elections held in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Districts. In the Fourth District Bryan Reilly was found, who said that he was "Chairman of the Advisory Committee, but had no one to advise with," so he "adjourned" and went home. The Eighth District convention adjourned to Saturday. In the Twelfth District Louis E. Goebel and W. W. Lyon, who had been announced as members of the Advisory Committee to organize that district, said that their names had been used without their consent. Most of the delegates elected are men comparatively unknown, and formerly they helped to swell the rank and file of the Apollo Hall, National Democratic, and Democratic Union Parties. Following are the names of the only delegates elected whose names are at all known to the public:

Fifth Assembly District.—David S. Paige, Michael Brennan, Isaac Varian, Luke C. Grimes, Gershon Cohen, Jacob B. Roome, Thomas Ballantine.

Sixth Assembly District.—Michael Healy, Andrew J. Bush, Henry E. Lynch, Peter H. Jones, John Sigerson.

Seventh Assembly District.—George H. Purser, Charles H. Swan, Thomas J. Gibbons, Frank A. Ransom, Joseph R. Flanders, David McCabe.

Ninth Assembly District.—George B. Beattie, Hugh McCutching, Alexander V. Davidson, Owen Foley, John A. Goodheart, James D. McClelland, Jacob Cohen, David M. Earl.

Tenth Assembly District.—Frederick Rollwagen, Jr., William P. Mitchell, Michael Hahn, Conrad Kuhn, George W. Sauer, Malcom Campbell, Louis P. Rollwagen.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Bernard Cregan, James Begley, Patrick Cuff, Hugh McGoldrick, Levi J. Isaacs, Patrick Hart, Matthew Haldo, Thomas Lucy.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—M. C. Danenbaum, Patrick Mullen, George D. Rollwagen, George Kane, Thomas J. Brown, George Hencken, Jr.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Peter Murphy, Austin B. Pettit, James Bagley, James Beglan.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—James Trainor, Hugh McGorry, J. E. Cumisky, B. O'Rielly, James M. McGregor, George McGrath, Thomas Gerraty.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—James Gallagher, Dr. P. J. Kennedy, Henry Murray, Patrick Mackey, Richard R. Power, George W. Plunkett.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—Patrick Lanty, Levi Bernstein, James O'Brien, Bernard O'Neil, Michael J. Murphy, Patrick McGovern, Frank McIntyre, James Meagher.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Feodor Mierson, Gideon J. Tucker, Robert McCafferty, John D. Coughlin, Hamilton Bruce, William Hitchman.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—William B. Turpenny, Charles Crary, Robert Earl, Elisha Kingsland, John Gilon, Meyer Stern, D. C. [illegible], Richard G. Busteed, Edward McCabe.

Twenty-third Ward.—A. J. Rogers, Edward Lyons, John W. Huntley, Andrew McCaffray, Casper Schultz.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—E. I. Martin, William Maher, Patrick Gormley, and Walter Kelly.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Stapleton Yacht Club is now in readiness for its annual regatta, which will take place some time in the beginning of the coming month. The course for the first-class boats will be down the bay, around the South-west Spit, and that for the second-class boats will be inside the Narrows in the Upper Bay. Mr. Buchanan Henry's steam yacht Elf will accompany the race as the judges' boat.

The Garner yacht Mohawk now lies at the Coast-wrecking Company's docks at Stapleton having some alterations made in her figure-head. The vessel, from the point of the jibboom to the end of the mainboom, occupies the whole length of the berth at the docks. She requires thirty men all told to work her.

THE COTTON TAX.

A Southern paper publishes a letter from Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, in reference to the cotton tax, in which, after mentioning the fact that the Supreme Court was equally divided on the question of its constitutionality, he says:

"The question cannot come before that tribunal again. But the Southern people, upon whom that most oppressive tax was imposed, look to Congress for relief. The statute of limitation would preclude any further remedy in the courts. So far as the particular case was involved that was argued before the Supreme Court, of course the decision of the court below stands affirmed. But that does not decide the principle involved in the cause of the Southern people. They will insist that Congress shall refund a tax that operated most injuriously upon our section when the people were already prostrated by the storm of war that had swept the South, leaving it as desolate as the shores of the Carnatic after the British troops had plundered it. The slaves of the Southern people were emancipated, and in the impoverished and disorganized condition of our section, a heavy tax was laid on the production of raw cotton, a product grown only in the South. Every consideration appeals to Congress to refund the tax. The measure has been too long delayed; it ought now to be adopted promptly."

A RICH BEGGAR.

Pennsylvania papers report that a man named Schmidt, who lives in Reading, and is affected with a nervous shaking of his right hand as the result of sunstroke, has for several years past taken advantage of his malady to solicit aid from citizens in Allentown and neighboring places, meeting with success. He has been in Allentown for several days begging for money, until Monday, when his brother, Constable Schmidt, made complaint against him to the Police, saying that the Reading Schmidt is worth about ten thousand dollars, and can live without labor, on his own means. The accused was thereupon taken before the Mayor and ordered to stop begging money or anything else from the people of Allentown on penalty of imprisonment, and the officers were told to watch him and lock him up if caught. Schmidt, who is an old man and hearty, apparently, except as to his shaking, got very mad, and gave the Mayor so much impudence that it was necessary to put him out of the office.

Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, has all the latest papers and books in his store, but the English newspapers for the week ending July 10 are not yet received. They were on board the steamer Scythia, which met with a whale, broke a blade of her screw, and had to return to England. The papers were transferred to the steamer Bothnia, which may be expected here about the middle of next week.

SUSPENSIONS IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—Everett Brothers, hatters, and Kenny & Co., stationers and booksellers, have made assignments.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES containing the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may shortly be obtained at our publication offices, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. Price, 25 cents each.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

POMEROY—SKEEL.—At the residence of Roswell Skeel, Esq., Irvington, on Frida , July 23, by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, LAURA SKEEL and WALTER H. POMEROY.

DIED.

BANTA.—On Wednesday, July 28, 1875, ELEANOR S., relict of the late Henry Banta, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 251 East 117th st., on Friday, July 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☛ Mobile papers please copy.

BUTLER.—Drowned on July 28, during a visit to his uncle, Capt. J. G. Butler, New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, ORMOND, the eldest son of Richard A. and Lydia H. Butler, of Cincinnati, aged 11 years.

☛ Cincinnati papers please copy.

CANFIELD.—At Newtown, Long Island, July 29, WILLIAM NORRIS CANFIELD, only child of Frank M. and Mary J. Canfield, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Newtown, Long Island, Saturday, July 31, at 4 P. M.

CLEVELAND.—At Orange, N. J., Wednesday, July 28, MARTHA BARRETT, wife of William Cleveland, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Orange, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 30th inst.

FOX.—ZENAS FOX, drowned at Little Falls, N. J., July 27, aged 13 years.

Members of the family and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Second Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 119th st., Harlem, at 12 o'clock Friday, July 30. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

KISSAM.—In Callao, Peru, S. A., on July 3, 1875, AMELIA ANN, wife of Capt. Samuel T. Kissam, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 40 years.

MANN.—In Troy, N. Y., MARY J. HOOKER, wife of Francis N. Mann, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 4 Park place, Troy, Friday morning, July 30, at 11 A. M.

ROWE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., GRIFFITH THOMAS ROWE, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives, friends of the family, and members of the Alumni of Columbia College Law School are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Griffith Rowe, No. 728 5th av.

STEVENS.—At Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday, July 28, 1875, MARY, wife of Halsey R. Stevens, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STILWELL.—On Wednesday, 28th inst., CHARLOTTE, widow of the late S. B. Stilwell, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 85 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

TODD.—At Long Branch, Wednesday, July 28, KATE MADELINE, only child of William James and Margaret D. Todd, aged 7 months and 7 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 67 West 46th st.

TUCKER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, July 28, 1875, FREDERICK RANDOLPH, only child of Hubert V. W. and Mary L. Tucker, aged 9 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. George F. Duckwitz, No. 279 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 30th inst., at 4 P. M.

WHITE.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, July 27, SARAH WHITE, aged 87 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH —Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE best punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges. Every one engaged in selling drugs knows this fact. For children, and even adults, who are sometimes troubled with worms, these comfits are just the thing.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WHEN THE BREATH IS VITIATED FROM Sour Stomach MILK OF MAGNESIA sweetens it by overcoming the acidity which caused the contamination. Dyspepsia and all its harassing symptoms are speedily relieved by this admirable corrective. All druggists sell it.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS. —An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	27	Molasses, tcs	64
Beans, bbls	13	Leather, sides	9,860
Bees-wax, pk	1	Resin, bbls	2,451
Cotton, bales	86	Spirits Turp., bbls.	455
Flour, bbls	15,833	Pork, pks	137
Meal, bbls	900	Cut-meats, pks	1,089
Wheat, bushels	22,044	Lard, tcs	100
Corn, bushels	140,717	Cheese, pks	28,875
Oats, bushels	2,300	Butter, pks	2,223
Malt, bushels	3,000	Sugar, bbls	372
Copper, bbls	305	Skins, bales	2
Copper, cakes	516	Starch, pks	1,400
Eggs, bbls	606	Stearine, pks	31
Grease, pks	38	Tea, pks	56
Hemp, bales	10	Tallow, pks	9
Hops, bales	3	Tobacco, hhds	107
Hides, No	134	Tobacco, pks	324
Hides, bales	390	Wool, bales	223
Molasses, hhds	150	Whisky, bbls	868

ASHES—Have been quite moderately sought after, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ℘ 100 lb.

CANDLES—Have been very dull, yet quoted steady, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ lb.

COCOA—Has been in slack request, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been held very firmly, in view of the restricted supplies available and the favorable tenor of the Rio telegram, but the demand has been moderate and the actual dealings limited. Sales have been reported of 500 bags by the South America on private terms....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 20,447 bags, and at the outports 23,325 bags, with 111,700 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 26,700 bags were for this port....The movements in other kinds have been quite moderate, on a firm basis as to values. The recent dealings (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,662 mats Java, ex. Skimmer of the Wave, sold on private terms; 1,443 bags Maricaibo and 143 bags Ceylon sold in lots for consumption within our range; 560 bags St. Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 5,420 bags and 72,114 mats, including 55,201 mats Java, 16,853 mats Singapore, 2,679 bags Ceylon, 520 bags Laguayra, 903 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Angostura, and 1,109 bags Savanilla. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good at 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ℘ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted for early delivery ⅛c. ℘ lb. higher, on a more active movement, partly for shipment, and on speculative account, but mainly for spinning purposes, closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 2,004 bales, (of which 1,104 bales were on last evening,) including 490 bales to shippers, 1,070 bales to spinners, and 444 bales to speculators....For forward delivery, the business has been fairly active, opening at an advance of ⅜c. on options for August, ¼c. on September, and ⅛c.@3-16c. on later months, but closing lower, in most instances fully 3-32c. ℘ lb. off the highest figures of the day, and weak, under more liberal and urgent offerings, induced in part by the early improvement....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,100 bales, (of which 3,400 bales were on last evening, and 22,700 bales were to-day,) with 6,000 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14c.@14 1-32c.; August, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; September, 13 31-32c.; October, 13¾c.; November, 13¾c.; December, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; January, 13 31-32c.; February, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; March, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; April, 14 9-16c.@14⅝c.; May, 14 25-32c.@14 27-32c.; June, 15c.@15⅛c. ℘ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 86 bales, of which 25 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 558 bales, against 692 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,898 bales, against 2,375 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,452,872 bales, against 3,752,122 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 455 bales; to the Continent, 5,298 bales. Stock in New-York, 70,269 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 126,554 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

DYEWOODS—Fustic is in limited request at drooping rates. Logwood is scarce and wanted at firm prices. Other kinds dull at former figures.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been neglected and quoted nominal, ranging from $2 10@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour in the local market, for shipment as well as for home use, on the basis of about previous quotations. Holders have not been very urgent in their offerings of really desirable grades; Minnesota Extras, plain and patent, have been in most demand, the plain within the range of $6@$7 25, the latter for choice bakers' stock, and the patent from $6 75@$8 25, with small lots of very fancy do. up to $9 ℘ bbl., an extreme. Regular shipping extras, in lines, have been offered with reserve, but have been quiet, quoted generally on the basis of $5 75 for standard Extra State, as the best bid. Very little business has been reported in Superfine, but values have been without further change of moment—good, in lots, selling at $5, and choice at $5 25, ℘ bbl., which latter was about the highest figures attainable on this grade. The sales since our last have been 10,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $1@$4 50; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, chiefly at $5, for good; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90, in lots; very good to very fancy do., $6@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $5 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 50@$7 10 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6, mainly at $5 75@$6, in lines; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$6, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras plain at $5 85@$7 25, mainly at $6@$6 75; Western trade and family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 90@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6@$7 75; Western White do., Extras, $6@$8; St. Louis Extra, $5 85@$8 25, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6@$7 25; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 3,600 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been more active, here and at Baltimore, at about steady rates. The demand has been mainly on export account, chiefly for the West Indies and South America. Sales have been reported here since our last of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for Superfine; $5 60@$6 65 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras. And at Baltimore, 5,500 bbls. very choice Extras, for South America, at $7 50 ℘ bbl....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been more sought after within the range of from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 20 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. Sales equal to 850 bbls., at from $4 10@$4 80 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 25 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, at $1 52½@$2 ℘ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually quiet, since our last, and without important alteration as to values. Very small amounts of stock have been available here for prompt delivery, and holders have been quite firm in their views. The demand, however, has been quite moderate from shippers and speculative buyers, as well as from millers, millers showing rather more disposition to purchase Spring, chiefly No. 2, for August arrival. The bids for forward delivery have been generally 1c.@2c. a bushel under asking rates. The lower range of Gold and scant offerings of ocean freight room operated against the outward movement. Cable and Western advices were not of any radical changes, or of anything like active dealings. Winter Wheat has been in some demand and quoted stronger in price, Amber Western attracting most attention, chiefly for local milling purposes. Sales and settlements have been reported, since our last, for early delivery of only 53,000 bushels, at $1 37 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store (last evening;) $1 31 for about fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with strictly prime reported as available at $1 32 in store; $1 28@$1 38 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 38@$1 42 (nominally) for No. 1 Spring, the latter an extreme; $1 45@$1 47 for prime to very choice Amber Western, afloat, mostly at $1 45 for prime Michigan, taken for milling; and (nominally) within the previous range for Red and White Western. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of only 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, August option, at $1 30, with this price bid, and $1 31 asked for last half of August; and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, August options, quoted at $1 33 for all the month, and $1 34 for the last half of do., as the asking rates at the close. Millers were bidding $1 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of August. Several settlements of July contracts were reported at about current rates....Corn has been quoted rather steadier in price, on a moderate offering of supplies, and a good demand, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,000 bushels at 82c.@84½c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 77c.@80c. for heated do. do.; 85c.@86c. for sailing vessel do. do. afloat; 83c. for good do. do. in store; and 85½c.@86c. for new Yellow Western....For forward delivery prime sailing-vessel new Mixed Western-August option, was quoted at 85c., bid....Rye dull, easier, and irregular as to price, with State quoted nominally at $1 10@$1 12 for old, and $1 05 for new. ....Canada, in bond, unsettled....Barley quiet, but quoted steady. For new four-rowed State, September delivery, bids were reported of $1 20 ℘ bushel....Barley-malt has been rather more sought after, but somewhat unsettled as to values. Canada quoted at $1 52½@$1 70; Western at $1 50@$1 60; four to six-rowed State, $1 47½@$1 55; two-rowed do. at $1 37½@$1 45, cash and time. Sales have been reported of only 2 car-loads of Canada West at $1 52½, 2 car-loads of two-rowed State at $1 40, and 500 bags Western at $1 50, all cash....Oats have been much less active, opening very firmly but closing only about steady. The local trade demand has been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported of 43,500 bushels at 60c.@61c. for about fair to strictly prime Mixed Western, and 61c.@65c. for White Western, odd lots....Feed has been moderately sought after and quoted steady, in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $20@$21 for Bran, ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted steady, chiefly for local use, ranging from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ℘ 100 lb.

HEMP—Has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales 2,000 bales Manila at 8c., gold. Of Jute Butts, 250 bales were sold at 2 15-16c., currency. We quote; Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ℘ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℘ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ℘ ton; Jute, 3½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@2 15-16c.@3c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been rather more active on the basis of about previous quotations, with sales reported of 238 Dry Matamoras, 300 Central American, 2,520 Dry and Dry Salted Texas, and 1,000 Dry Salted New-Orleans on private terms, and 2,271 Dry California, 23½ lb., also on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been held with firmness, but invoices have been less sought after. The jobbing trade has been moderate. The stock here this morning was estimated at 2,500 hhds. English Islands, 2,400 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,700 hhds. Cuba, and 2,400 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@54c.; Barbados, 40c.@43c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 36c.@42c.; do., refining grades, 36c.@37c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@60c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ℘ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been more sought after, at 24c.@25c. for hhds., and 27c.@28c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted less firm, on a slow trade. We quote the range from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 400 bbls. Pale at $4 50 ℘ 280 lb....Tar has been quoted in less request, at from $2 37½@$2 50 ℘ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, and rather easier in price, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 32c.@32½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Quiet at former rates; 500 bbls. Crude Sperm reported sold on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in fair request, on the firmer basis of 5⅜c.@5½c., in bulk, for early delivery, with sales of 500 bbls. at 5⅜c., and at 9c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been in moderate demand, with early deliveries quoted at 11⅝c., and forward delivery at 11½c.@11⅝c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted 11¼c.@11⅜c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted strong at 11¼c.@11⅜c. Sales, 2,000 bbls. at 11¼c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of small lots Western Mess at $20 95@$21; 250 bbls. do., check Aug. 2, at $20 95; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25, and 70 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 50 for uninspected; quoted at $16 for inspected. ....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $20 90, and 750 bbls. do., September, at $21 10, closing at $21 10 asked....Dressed Hogs have been moderately active, with City at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. City Cut-meats have been in rather slack request, and quoted rather less firm, with sales reported of small lots of Pickled Bellies, 12½ lb., at 12½c.; 20 boxes heavy do., at 11½c.; 10,000 lb. Smoking Bellies, light averages, at 13½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Western products generally dull....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Pickled Hams at 13¾c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12¼c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been inactive, with City Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.; Western Short Clear at 12¾c.; do. Long Clear, 12¼c. Sales have been reported of small lots City Long Clear at 12¾c.; and 20 bxs. Short Rib on private terms....Lard has been in moderate request, at rather steadier prices. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 310 tcs. new do. at 13¼c.@13½c.; 130 tcs. City do. at 13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 13⅝c., and do., for the Continent, at 14c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; 2,750 tcs., September, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.; 1,250 tcs., October, at 13⅞c.; with November offering at 13c., and seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c. ℘ lb....Beef has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous prices. We quote in a jobbing way at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ℘ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $28 for City Extra do. ℘ tierce....Beef Hams have been in better demand since our last, at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice. Sales, 150 bbls. at $22 25@$23 ℘ bbl....A very fair movement has been reported in Butter, on a generally stronger range of prices, especially for the better qualities suited to the local trade, which have been offering less freely. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to prime, and 29c.@30c. for choice; State, in pails, 20c.@35c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@35c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 22c.@30c. for about fair to very choice; Western at 13c.@28c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@24c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been in moderately active request, mainly for export, at full rates. We quote Cheese at 5¼c.@12¼c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11¼c. for about good to fine, and 12c.@12¼c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11½c. for State dairies, and new Ohio factory at 3c.@11½c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been in limited demand, within the reduced range of 16½c.@20½c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 17c.@19c. for good to choice marks, ℘ dozen.

RICE—Has been in moderate request and quoted, with the main dealings reported in a jobbing way: Carolina fair ordinary to choice, at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, though not active, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at former nominal figures, with Crude quoted nominal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

STARCH—Has been rather more inquired for, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5c.@5½c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive at former rates, with Sicily ranging from $75@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ℘ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been more sought after, chiefly for refining, on the basis of yesterday's modified quotations, with sales reported of 448 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7 13-16c.@8¼c., 216 hhds. Porto Rico at 8½c., 450 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅞c., and 499 bxs. Clayed and Derosne on private terms. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; prime do., 8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more request, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ℘ lb....The movements in Raw Sugars in this market since July 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock July 1, 1875	167,541	44,987	169,943	13,649
Receipts since J'ly 1	37,822	11,355	42,101	1,500
Total	205,363	56,342	212,044	15,149
Sales since July 1	44,459	9,580	51,409	121
Stock July 29, 1875	160,904	46,762	160,635	15,028
Stock July 30, 1874	150,732	109,608	194,010	977

TALLOW—Has been firm and fairly active. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 145,000 lb. ....Stearine has been inactive and weaker as to price, at 17c. for choice City, in hhds.; 16c.@16¼c. for choice Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former prices; sales, 800 half-chests Japan and 500 half-chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been very quiet, yet quoted steady, on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of only 100 bbls. at $1 21 ℘ gallon; market quoted steady but dull.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been very moderate since our last, checked in part by the scant offerings of Breadstuffs in the local market for early delivery, pending free arrivals from the canal; also by the materially reduced supply of room and tonnage available for early use, and the firmness of ship-owners. The lower range of the gold premium has likewise been against an active trade. The demand for accommodation has been fair from shippers of Grain, Flour, Petroleum, Leather, and Provisions. Some inquiry has also been noted for room for Cotton, Tobacco, and Naval Stores....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ℘ 280 lb., and 75 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 27s. 6d., and, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain, at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℘ bushel; 35 tons Leather at 40s.; 120 tons Provisions at 35s.@40s. ℘ ton; and 150 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ lb....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 200 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton; and 200 logs Cedar Wood at 18s. 9d. ℘ ton measurement; also, a French bark, 293 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cheripe, at 63s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 300 bbls. Sugar and 4,500 Staves on private terms....For Cork and orders, a bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 9d. ℘ quarter; and another, 402 tons, with Sugar, reported from the Peruvian Coast, at 57s. 6d.@60s., with option of Havre at 62s. 6d....For Antwerp, a Norwegian ship, 1,116 tons, (to arrive from the United Kingdom,) with about 7,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s., with option of Bremen....For Bremen, a German bark, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 9d., with option of Hamburg....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 bbls. Resin, on private terms; 4,000 sides Leather at 4.50 reich-marks; and 2,700 Hides, on private terms. ....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a British bark, 899 tons, (to arrive from Bremen, via Sydney, C. B.,) hence with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ℘ bbl., with privilege of loading at Philadelphia or Baltimore....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, to arrive from the United Kingdom, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; an American brig, 393 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Alicante, an American brig, 261 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ℘ bbl., and 2,000 cases do. at 30c. ℘ case.... For Port-au-Prince, the British brig, 206 tons, hence, with general cargo, mentioned in our last, at 70c. ℘ bbl., without confirmation, gets a round sum of $1,700....For Havana, an American bark, 424 tons, hence, with Ice at $5, and Hay at $1 75; and a German bark, 448 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian deposits, at $17, gold.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Flour easier, but not quotably lower; Superfines, $4; Extras, $5 37½@$5 50. Wheat active and lower; closed with a continued downward tendency: No. 1 Spring, $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 do., $1 16¾ spot; $1 16½ August $1 15¾ September; No. 3 do., $1 11½@$1 12; Rejected, 95c.@97c. Corn active and lower; holders are free sellers; No. 2 Mixed, 70c. spot, 70½c. August; 81⅛c. September; Rejected, 67c. Oats easier but in good demand; No. 2 51c.@51½c. spot; 41½c. August; 38¼c.@38¾c. September. Barley—Demand good for future delivery; No. 2 Spring, spot, nominally, $1 32; September, $1 06—has sold at $1 08; $1 05½ October. Rye dull; new No. 2 79c.@80c. spot; 80c. August or September. Pork dull, but holders unwilling to make concessions; sales at $20 50, spot; $20 70, September. Lard quiet and weak at $13 25, spot; $13 25@$13 30, August; $13 40@$13 45, September. Bulk Meats quiet and weak. Whisky firm and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 235,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was easier at $1 16⅛, August; $1 15⅛, September. Corn lower at 69¼c.@69⅜c., August; 71⅛c., September. Oats lower at 41c.@41⅛c., August, 37¾c., September. Provisions unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 19½; No. 2 do., $1 17¼; seller August, $1 17¼; seller September, $1 16. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 69½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 50½c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 05. Rye dull; nominal; No. 1, 95c. Provisions dull; nominal; Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard—prime Steam, 13¼c.@13¾c. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 191,000 bushels. Shipments, Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 190,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged for low and medium grades; best qualities firmer; held higher. Wheat—Offerings very wild, ranging from $1 63@$1 74 for No. 2 Red Winter cash; $1 50 bid; $1 52 bid, July; sales at $1 37½@$1 38, August; $1 38@$1 38¼, September. Corn firmer; held higher; No. 2 Mixed, 70c. bid, cash and July; sales at 69¾c.@70c., September. Oats unsettled and lower for cash; higher for futures; No. 2 in car lots, 53c.@54, cash; 41½c.@41¾c., August. Rye higher; No. 2, 95c.@$1. Pork dull and lower at $21@$21 25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats quiet and weak, nominally lower; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky quiet, but steady at $1 18. Live Hogs active; the demand exceeds the supply; Stockers, $6@$7; Shippers', $7 25@$7 50; Bacon, $7 15@$7 60; Butchers', $7 40@$7 75. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—200 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. 885 head Hogs, 1,710 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Lake Receipts—1,700 bbls. Flour; 20,000 Bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. Railroad Receipts—2,100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, Railroad Shipments—2,100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—Tide-water—299,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Interior Points—4,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 77c., and 7,800 bushels at 76½c. Oats—More inquiry; sales 400 bushels White Western at 63c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet and steady at $21 50. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominal at $1 19.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Petroleum—Very little offering; Refined, 11¼c.; Crude, 8½c.@8¾c., in bbls.; 5¼c. in bulk. Clover-seed scarce; choice Western commands 13c. Timothy, $3@$3 25. Flax-seed, $1 50, a decline. Flour dull and weak; Superfine, $4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 37½@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$7 25. Rye Flour steady at $5 50. Wheat inactive and declining; Red, $1 30@$1 36, the former price for new; Amber, $1 37@$1 38; White, $1 40@$1 45. Rye, $1 07. Corn higher; Yellow, 86c.; Western Mixed, 85c. Oats steady; 65c.@66c. for White; 62c.@63c. for Mixed. Whisky quiet at $1 21. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do., do., Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 20c.@22c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@18c.; Rolls, Extras, 20c.@22c.; do., Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10¼c. Eggs weaker; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 19c.@20c.; Western do., 19c.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat—Southern firmer, and 2c. higher; Western nominal; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 45; do. White, $1 25@$1 40; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 32@$1 34. Corn firmer, and 1c. higher for Western; Southern steady; Southern White, 91c.; Southern Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 84c., spot; 84½c., August; 85c. last half of August. Oats firm and fairly active; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western White, 63c.@64c.; Western Mixed, 61c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1. Hay quiet; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$28. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., loose; packed, 9½c. and 12¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Ham, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter firmer; Western Extras, 25c.; do. Firsts, 22c.@24c. Petroleum firmer; Crude, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Refined, 11½c.@11¾c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm but quiet at $1 21.

TOLEDO, July 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat 2c. higher; steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 3 do., $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42½; Amber Michigan, $1 39½; new, $1 32; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42½; No. 2 do., $1 39½. Corn dull and prices a shade lower, closing weak; High Mixed, 75½c.; seller August, 75½c.; seller September, 76¼c.; Low Mixed, 75½c.; no grade, 74c.; damaged, 60½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 57½c.; seller August, 45c.; seller September, 41¾c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 475 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—Flour—A speculative demand and prices higher; Family, $6 25@$6 50. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 40@$1 45. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; Mixed, 71½c.@72c. Oats firmer; held higher at 65c.@70c. Rye irregular, but in the main lower; new, 95c.@$1 03, spot; 91c.@95c., to arrive. Pork quiet; sales at $21. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c. and 13c. Live Hogs scarce and firm; good light, $7 75@$7 85; extra, $7 90; receipts, 461; shipments, 449. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 16.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 29.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter, and $8 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35; Extra White Michigan, $1 50. Corn dull; sales of car-lots of Mixed Western at 84c.@85c. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted, and $33 for unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29, ℘ ton. Canal freights higher on Grain, and lower on Lumber; on Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c., to New-York; on Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—1,074,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—3,000 bushels Corn, 1,324,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn quiet, but steady, at 74c.@76c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging demand good at full prices; sales at 13⅝c.@14c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—Oats lower; very little doing, at 67c.@70c. Bran lower at $1 05. The market for other articles is unchanged. Gold, 112½. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, entirely nominal.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only auction sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 29, was one by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick building, and plot 125 by 148.1, known as the "Kipp's Bay Malt House," on First avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-eighth street, for $57,500, to Simon Bernheimer and David Jones, as Trustees in bankruptcy of the estate of John Roemmelt. No other sales were effected, the following being postponed: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of property on West One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to Aug. 6; sale by William Kennelly of building, with lot, on Third avenue, south of Seventy-eighth street, adjourned to Aug. 12, and the sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of property on Tenth avenue, north of Thirty-first street, was withdrawn, case settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the four lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, a similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the three lots, each 25 by 200, on Central avenue, west side, extending through to Inwood avenue, 325 feet south of Gerard avenue, and one plot 169 by 146, on Inwood avenue, west side, 146 feet north of Doughty's Brook.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 58.3 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 240.4 feet west of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 29.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 6-story brick building, with plot, known as the "Kipp's Bay Malt House," on 1st av., s. e. corner 38th st., plot 125x148.1....$57,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 28.

Batavia st., s. s., 45.2 ft. e. of Roosevelt st.; runs e. 22 ft. to land formerly of John Alner, thence s. 46.9 ft., thence w. 22 ft., thence n. 46.9 ft.; W. L. Power to Marianne Power, (widow,)....$425

Mott st., w. s., No. 3, 22.8x51.1; Rachel Whaley (widow) to J. T. and H. H. and T. Whaley and Rachel H. Heiss....nom. and other consid.

21st st., s. s., 188.4 ft. w. of 7th av., 23.4x103.4; C. L. Delavan to J. G. Duncan and Eliza W. D., wife of J. J. Mead, heirs at law of F. Duncan....5,000

55th st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.5; T. F. Coleman to Mary C. Landers....nom.

Lexington av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th st., 50x95; heirs of W. H. Taylor to D. Q. Briggs....nom.

3d av., n. e. corner 139th st., 28x92.8; Margaret Landers (widow) to T. F. Coleman....nom.

8th av., w. s., 88.9 ft. n. of 17th st., runs w. 100 ft., thence n. 20 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence n. 19.7 ft., thence e. 75 ft., thence s. 39.7; Mary A., wife of A. S. Clapp, to J. N. Nicholson and Emma L., wife of J. H. Nicholson....12,000

9th av., 49 ft. n. of 53d st., 16x75; J. Moore to D. Grinnon....nom.

9th av., s. e. corner 121st st., 100.11x100; 120th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 100x100.11; Executors of J. Connell to J. Bradburn....12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-size, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-seat at Pittsfield, Mass., with from 50 to 250 acres land, at purchaser's option; house large and in good order, with water on every floor, brought in tin-lined pipes from a never failing spring; carriage-house, stables, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; there is also on the property, a beautiful natural lake of about thirty acres for boating and fishing; climate, scenery, and neighborhood unsurpassed. Apply to J. R. MORKWOOD,
No. 34 South st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.—ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, a short distance above the Water Gap; to be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for a smaller farm; contains 143 acres besides Squirrel Island, a natural woodcock preserve; forty acres excellent timber, and over 100 alluvial flats which never overflow; good shooting, trouting, and river fishing; good farmer's buildings, orchard, and gardens; within 100 miles of New-York. Apply to WILLIS H. SCOTT,
Delaware, Pike County, Penn.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City; a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street, four and three-quarters acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story, double; twelve rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York.
ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HIGH-stoop house in perfect order; water conveniences, range, and gas, including chandeliers; location very desirable; immediate possession. Address C. ARTHUR, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOTEL.—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ON 5TH AV. to rent furnished; forty rooms. Apply to
E. DIBBELL, No. 26 Beekman st.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGGAE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

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HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

BONDS WANTED.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts.
Cairo and Fulton firsts and Ark. Branch.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes firsts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Danville, Urbana, B. and Pekin firsts.
Indianapolis, Bloom. and Western firsts.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic firsts.
New-Jersey Midland firsts.
New-York and Oswego Midland firsts.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, firsts.
West Wisconsin L. G. firsts.

SECURITIES not regularly quoted made a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly wanted and on hand.

Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 13th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,850,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $500,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. E. Williams and others.) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,850,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.
C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting held at Utica, N. Y., by the first mortgage bondholders, July 6, 1875, it was resolved that the Receivers should continue to pay the rental of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and Clinton and Rand branches until the reorganization. We deem the continuance of said leases of great importance.

Resolved, That the Receivers and Trustees take proceedings to protect our interests in the Western Extension of the Midland.

Resolved, That a Committee of Eight be appointed to prepare an address to circulate to the bondholders, recommending them to unite and support the Utica plan of reorganization.

It is expected that the decree will be made Aug. 4, 1875, and the road sold in November or December. We deem it of the utmost importance that you at once send in your bonds to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y. The full proceedings of the above meeting and the address, also the plan, can be had on application to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

The following committee was appointed: Edwin H. Risley, Utica, N. Y.; J. W. Cronklette, Little Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Ellis, Whitestown, N. Y.; L. A. Gray, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. A. Brayton, Newport, N. Y.; Stephen Hoxie, Leonardsville, N. Y.; William W. Pawling, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Smith Bairds, Unionville, Ohio.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., to prepare for removing the transferring of stock to the office of the Treasurer of the company, at Grand Central Depot, at which place the books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 16th day of August next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the time within which to prove claims before me, under Sections FIRST and FIFTH of the decree in the suit of Cooke and others, complainants, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, defendant, is extended to the 14th day of August, 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the time within which to prove all the other claims is extended to the 27th July inst.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by a first mortgage on their entire property, and to give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, a priority in subscribing for them, pro rata.

Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars on application stating terms.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.

OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City, will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK
GOLD SIXES (6,)
DUE 1896.
Coupon or Registered for sale.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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Post Office Box No. 73, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV. CORNER 14TH ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid from the first of each month.
ASSETS......$3,473,396 79 | SURPLUS...$329,088 72
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

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OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lately landed young girl, who understands her duties, as chamber-maid; good family seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; good old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French young woman; can use any machine, and is willing to assist; is careful with children; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL as chamber-maid or laundress; first-class references from former situation. Address or inquire at No. 31 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is first-class in every branch; good meat cook; understands all branches of German and French cooking; excellent baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
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COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A RESPECTABLE private family, by one who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, milk, and butter; will go for moderate wages; no objection to a short distance in the country; has excellent recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a Protestant woman; well recommended; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, meats, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; country or City; neat, tidy, willing, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH girls; one is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a home as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objections to the country; can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; wages moderate; has excellent recommendations. Call at Swedish Office, 203 East 37th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable middle-aged women, one as cook the other as laundress; both are thoroughly competent, and have unexceptionable City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; reliable, trustworthy, and economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT Welsh woman, with good references; understands her business well; is obliging and kind; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A real cordon bleue getting up hot and cold jellies and gelatines; equal to a man cook; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau, with references.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; City reference. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., second flight, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family, or would go out by the day; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th st., first flight.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH woman not long in the country; is very willing and obliging; can do family cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 255 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to do coarse washing; City reference; City or a short distance in the country. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 541 West 59th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMan as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 433 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a thorough cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; trustworthy and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY, by a very competent young woman, with her daughter, aged five years; will work cheerfully for moderate wages. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, IN THE Country, or would do House-work.—By a tidy, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Apply at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; ladies to have their own fashions; first-class shirrer and plaiter; all children's clothing; at $1 50 per day. Call or address N. M., No. 204 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker wishes engagements by the day, week, or month; is expert on several machines, and can do all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Address B. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day or month, on reasonable terms; has her own sewing-machine; would like to go in country or travel with a lady; best of reference. Call at No. 278 Fourth av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN NEWly arrived; can do washing and ironing nicely; is a good family cook, and very respectable; wages no object. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to assist in light house-work, or to attend an invalid and sew. Address J. L. B., No. 1,486 Broadway, Up-town Advertising Agency.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a young woman, would do house-work in a small family or chamber-work; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address No. 160 East 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, sixteen years old, to mind a child or assist with light house-work. Call at 235 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMan to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 223 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, and excellent piano player, speaking English, French, and German, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a thoroughly first-class house, or widower's family with or without children; unexceptionable references. Address L. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German lady as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, and is a good hair-dresser; speaks French and English; has many years' experience; would like to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; City or country; private family preferred; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 341 Fifth av.

MATRON.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN AN institution or boy's school; military academy preferred; City or country. Address Mrs. F. TEAR, Jersey City Post Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; perfectly understands the care of children; is also a good seamstress; can furnish the best testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., German Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH good City reference, to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire north-east corner 2d av. and 59th st., care of Mr. Meade; call for three days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent infants' nurse; can take full charge and do all kinds of sewing by hand; a good home preferred to wages; City or country. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 6th av., near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TRAVEL TO England with a family; will take care of children or wait on an invalid; best reference. Address Travel, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SALES-LADY OR NURSE, &c.—BY A GOOD German girl as sales-lady in a confectionery, or as nurse for children in the City or country. Apply at No. 425 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Swedish young woman, speaking English; she is a first-class dress-maker; cuts and fits; gives the best references; by week or day. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take washing to her residence; fine washing and fluting done; a nice, clean place, with all conveniences for washing; best City reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, who is a good waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room; prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; would assist with chamber-work in a small family; has one and three years' City reference; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; understands all kinds of salads; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 6th av., near 30th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE ENGlish Protestant waitress or parlor-maid who has excellent City references for the above work, but is an excellent chamber-maid, and will make herself useful at any up-stairs work, in or out of City, for the Summer. Call or address Protestant, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

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TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

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A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH) DE-sires a situation; is willing and able to work at anything; good references. Address Clark, No. 791 9th av.

BUTLER AND VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as butler and valet; has lived as such for many years on both sides of the Atlantic; no objection to the country. Address J. W., 1,218 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; good gardener if required; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, &c.; is also willing to do plain gardening if required; willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A HIGHLY respectable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and work in garden if required; the best recommendations, and security if required. Address J. B., Box 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly reliable man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; will make himself useful; highest testimonials. Address J. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Scotchman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; willing and obliging; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address H. B., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHLY reliable man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; highest testimonials. Address M. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A first-class driver; has first-class reference from last place in the City. Address W. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; three years' City reference. Address J., No. 166 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, married, sober, and industrious, and can give the best of reference from former employers; City or country. Call or address J. O., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference; has no objection to going to the country. Call or address E. G., No. 136 West 17th st., in the rear.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife, no family; man as coachman and gardener, or will make himself generally useful; wife is a good cook and laundress; satisfactory reference given. Address P. F., No. 11 Washington st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SCOTCH man who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, &c.; is a good driver; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference. Address Coachman, No. 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands the care of stock, harness and carriages; will be highly recommended; no objections to the country. Call on or address Korue Currie, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; temperate and honest; very best of reference. Address E. B., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man, Swede, speaking English; he can drive, milk; is willing, strong, and strictly sober. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in green-house; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A man and wife (English) without children; man as plain gardener and groom; can drive, wait, do rough carpentering, and general work; wife first-class laundress, good cook; can make butter, tend poultry, &c. Address C. E., No. 152 Clinton st., off Grand st.

NURSE OR VALET.—BY A HEALTHY, ACTIVE man aged thirty; flattering testimonials and very best City reference; no objection to assist at waiting. Address W. J. C., No. 205 East 20th st.

USEFUL COLORED MAN WISHES TO TAKE care of some gentleman's place, understanding the care of horses, driving, gardening, and whitewashing, calcimining, and painting; has his own painter's tools. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th st.; call for Randolph.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; is neat and nice appearing; has one year's City reference from his last place; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANT DESIRE trouver une place de bonne ou de femme de chambre. Adresse L. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

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THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
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A WOOLEN COMMISSION HOUSE WANT A salesman competent to manage four large consigned accounts; only experienced and well known need apply. Address K. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, who will be satisfied with moderate wages and a permanent home. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 144 West 21st st.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; ALSO A thoroughly-competent German girl as laundress and to assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 307 5th av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHMAN AND groom; must understand his business, and be willing; one willing to make himself generally useful around a country place preferred. Address J. L. N., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.......SAT..July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11
*RUSSIA....WED.. Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED.. Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 31, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF cargo shipped by R. M. steam-ship Scythia, Liverpool July 10, are hereby informed that it has been transferred to R. M. steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool, July 24, 1875. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
*PEREIRE, Daure.......................Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle......................Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney......Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge, steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.....................Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA.........................Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.........................Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN.....................Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.......................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO............................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.......................Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper.......Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MAIN.............July 31 | ODER..............Aug. 14
RHEIN............Aug. 7 | NECKAR............Aug. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.......................$100 gold.
Second cabin........................60 gold.
Steerage...............................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA..............Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta................20 00
First-class to Albany..............................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA...Aug. 13
ALPS...Aug. 31
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL..................................Aug. 3
ANDES.......................................Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | HINDOO..........To follow
COLOMBO.........Aug. 31 | NAVARINO........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON....................Saturday, July 31
SOUTH CAROLINA..............Wednesday, Aug. 4
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, Aug. 12
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, Aug. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO....................July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC...........................Aug. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 & $100, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE.....................................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
GEORGIA, Capt. T. H. MARTEN.....THURSDAY, July 29
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED........TUESDAY, Aug. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION.

The large and elegant steamer,

DEAN RICHMOND,

of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will on SUNDAY, Aug. 1, make a grand excursion to NEW-HAVEN, Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M.; foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City, and will have a decorative garden, provided for the enjoyment of excursionists.

Dinner and refreshments of all kinds served on board.

FARE $1, ROUND TRIP. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d st. and 5th av.; at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 623 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.

Return of JARRETT & PALMER'S palace steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
from her brilliant and successful Eastern cruise.
FRIDAY, JULY 30,
SATURDAY, JULY 31,
GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXCURSIONS
OUT ON THE OCEAN,
UP THE NOBLE HUDSON,
Leaving foot 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M.
Foot Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 3:30,
GOING DOWN THE BAY,
TOUCHING AT THE NEW-BRIGHTON PIER,
OFF THE EAST END HOTEL
AT LONG BRANCH.
And on the return trip sailing up through the
PALISADES OF THE HUDSON.
Excursionists will reach the City about 10 P. M.
ALL THE GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
GLEE CLUB, STRING ORCHESTRA,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
MADRIGAL BOYS, CATHEDRAL ORGAN.
TICKETS (round trip)......................ONE DOLLAR.
MONDAY, AUG. 2, ALL-DAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, stopping at IONA ISLAND and NEWBURG.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The splendid ocean steamers
AMERICUS and NEVERSINK

make four trips daily to this famous watering place, giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining

TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

and five hours on the finest beach in America. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Sixty miles' sail for half a dollar. Every SUNDAY the capacious steamer

WILLIAM COOK

will be run to accommodate the extra travel on that day. Fare the same as the other boats. For times of leaving see advertisement in this paper.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

EXCURSIONS.

SEAWANHAKA SUNDAY

EXCURSION TO COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, GLENWOOD, and ROSLYN.—The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above places. Parties visiting Sea Cliff will have an opportunity to attend the UNION CONVENTION, now in session there. Returning to the City about 6 P. M. N. B.—Excursionists may take the Seawanhaka every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Peck slip at 4 P. M., for a delightful sail up the East River and Sound, and return to the City the same evening.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer state-rooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.
BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th..12:00 M.
Sunday, 25th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th.....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th.....1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 28th..11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th.4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th........6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank, and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th.....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th.6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th........7:00 A. M.	Friday, 30th........3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st....2:00 P. M.	

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:15 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 21st st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

STATIONERY.

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ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

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FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—ONE 18x36 second-hand Green's patent automatic cut off engine; also, one 18x36 slide valve; both in perfect order. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY MACHINE COMPANY, No 10 Barclay st. and Paterson, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, WARRANTED hand-made; Summer horse clothing, and lap dusters selling off at reduced prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN COLT; HAS shown a mile in 2:35, and is all right; photograph sent on receipt of 50 cents.
GEO. A. PURBECK, Salem, Mass.

FOR SALE.—THREE HORSES SUITABLE FOR ALL business; to be sold at a sacrifice; and a good bridle. Allowed to be seen at No. 400 Grand st., near Clinton st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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A FEW BOARDERS FOR THE MONTH OF August desired on a farm in the Catskills; good locality; fine mountain scenery; chickens, eggs, milk, and vegetables. Address WM. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, N. Y. Reference, C. M. Homan, No. 219 West st.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBBS' FERRY—SEVEN minutes' walk from depot; two double and single rooms, the best in the house, will be vacant for August; shade; good table, and stabling at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 53 Exchange place, front office, or on premises.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM-HOUSE after the 30th of July; good shade, water near the house, surf and still water bathing; fishing and gunning; near Post Office and depot; terms, $7 per week; half price for children. Address Mr. NATHAN RAYNOR, West Hampton, Long Island.

SEA-SIDE BOARD AT SHREWSBURY, near Long Branch, from Aug 3; five rooms fronting the water; bathing, boating, &c. Address E. DARROW, Oceanic, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN CAN be accommodated with board at a farm-house, near Chatham, N. J. For particulars address J. H. R., Chatham, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
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AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.
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CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

BRADFORD ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.
For admission apply to Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary,
Bradford, Mass.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.
Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENTRAL Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELLOW of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

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AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

PROFESSIONAL.—A GOVERNESS WISHES ENTIRE charge of two children in a family; fluent French, German, &c.; also, teaches music, English branches. Address T. B., No. 122 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; transient guest accommodation; house strictly first-class.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 East 35th st., has rooms to let transiently until October and Nov. 1 at Summer prices.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED rooms to let; bath on every floor; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, SHARON, CONN. —Board by day or week; a good livery-stable attached; board from $7 to $9 per week; this house is situated in the finest part of Litchfield County, with a fine, commanding view, and cool mountain air.
C. H. TUTTLE, Proprietor.
For full particulars apply to D. B. PERSHALL, No. 211 Broome st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—First-class in every respect; fine drives and excellent boating, sailing, &c.
R. D. TUCKER.

MERRITT'S GRAND VIEW HOUSE, CATSKILL Mountains, near Cairo; fine location; good board for $8. Refers to S. D. Gorman, No. 21 Spruce st.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. BUTLER WRIGHT and LIVINGSTON K. MILLER as surviving Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of James Bogert, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARL HABEL, Charles Kienzle, and Margaretha Kienzle, his wife, John W. Miller, Elisha Bloomer, Albon Man, Solomon Jessuren, James Mulry, Frederick Riehl, and Philip Dutro, David E. Hawkins, and Franz Keilbach, George Busson, and Eugene A. Fuchs, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 25, 1875.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated May 25, 1875.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy16-1aw6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS K. TRIPLER, plaintiff, against AMELIA ADAMSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—(Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-one 37-100 dollars, with interest from the sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1875.
McDANIEL, LUMMIS & SOUTHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1875.
McDANIEL, LUMMIS, & SOUTHER,
jy9—1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

SMYTH, ANNA M. T.—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CLARENCE WARDEN, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, wife of William B. Smyth, the said WILLIAM B. SMYTH, EDWARD ANNAN, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, number 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated, July 14, 1875. CHARLES E. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
68 Wall street, N. Y. City.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the said City, on the 14th day of July, 1875.
CHARLES E. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy16-1aw7wF

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ISAAC J. STRUBLE, IRA BRAINARD, JULIUS VOTTER, and CHARLES T. BARTLETT, plaintiffs, against GEORGE O. KELSEY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been this day filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1875.
WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy16-1aw6wF*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO T. A. IVES to call and pay charges and storage on pianoforte at A. L. Batterson's storage-house, No. 690 6th av., on or before July 31, 1875, or pianoforte will be sold, having been stored one year and a half.
A. L. BATTERSON.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

NOTICE.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN L. MILLER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey ss.: This is to give notice that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John L. Miller, of the township of Cranford, in the County of Union, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Albany street, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, before John C. Elmandorf, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5,001.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Richard A. Robertson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of July, 1875.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS HAMILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Thomas Hamilton, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Saugerties, N. Y., the 15th day of July, A. D. 1875.
jy23-1aw3wF CARROLL WHITAKER, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 2.
THE

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED,)
In the great specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
, Box-sheet now open. "Bunch of Berries," in active preparation.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.
BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE............................Director.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 30, at 8.

Overture, "Der Freyschuetz."	Weber
Waltz, Court Ball Dances	Lanner
Suite, Scenes Pittoresques	Massaret
Schauspiel Overture, (new)	Hofmann
Serenade	Schubert
Hungarian Dances	Brahms
Selections, 1st Act "Lohengrin."	Wagner
Overture, "La Gazza Ladra."	Rossini
Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream," (with Solo for Zither.)	Lumbye
Waltz	Strauss
March, "Le Vivandiere	A. H. Pease

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.
TUESDAY NEXT, GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Coolest Theatre in town. Prices—25c., 50c. and $1.
Great and continually-increasing success of
Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company
RETURN OF MISS CLARA FISHER.
Offenbach's charming Rose of Auvergne.
Enormous hit of Chilperic.
Produced with a strong cast. New scenery and dresses. The Umbrella Dance encored nightly. See the Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,
1875.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27.
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.
SECOND MEETING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.
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MUSICAL.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
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THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.
BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MESSRS. W. L. THOMPSON & CO., EAST Liverpool, Ohio.—Gentlemen: Send at once two thousand copies "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore," song and chorus, by Thompson. Truly yours, PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1875. LEE & WALKER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE BEAUTIFUL song and chorus, "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." It is undoubtedly a very taking composition. We predict for it a large sale.

S. T. GORDON & SON,
No. 13 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM ST.
CASH CAPITAL...$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1875.............................256,000
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable July 31, 1875. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL...$200,000
SURPLUS...318,500
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. is payable Aug. 2.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

THE EXCITEMENT PAST.

EX-JUDGE SHIPMAN AT WORK ON DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S ACCOUNTS—THE WAREHOUSE COMPANY SUSPENSION—MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF FORD & CO.—THE MINOR FAILURES.

The great failure of Tuesday ceased to be a subject of unusual interest yesterday, and nothing new of importance touching the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was made known. John Baird was appointed a Receiver of the Commercial Warehouse Company. The creditors of J. B. Ford & Co. met and appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of the embarrassed firm. The creditors of Bunn & Co. and Worth & Watson are also endeavoring to adjust their affairs to the best advantage.

THE GREAT BANK SUSPENSION.

DECREASE OF INTEREST IN THE FAILURE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—NO RELIEF YET TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.

The interest taken in the affairs of the suspended firm of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. is gradually dying out, and the failure was little talked of yesterday among business men. Some speculation as to the amount of the liabilities of the firm is still indulged in, but the amounts estimated by different persons vary so widely that opinions as to the amount are worthless. There seems to be a general impression among the friends of the house that the troubles of the firm arose out of their dealings in cotton, which are said to have been very large, much larger, indeed, than was at first supposed. In proof of this, it is alleged that their purchases of this staple amounted to 35,000 bales in May last alone, and that the firm had large stocks in store in most of the principal ports of Europe, and that they had shipped largely up to a short time before their suspension, a full cargo having been sent to St. Petersburg only a few weeks ago. In regard to the sales of real estate, the opinion seems to be that while all the transfers might have been for perfectly legitimate operations, it would have been better if the deeds had been put on record at once. So long as the deeds were withheld, the property appeared on the record as belonging to the firm, and was an addition to their credit.

In the banking house ex-Judge Shipman, the Assignee, was in charge in the rear office. He said that he could not tell when the statement of the liabilities and assets of the firm would be ready to be given to the public, but that every effort would be made to have it completed as speedily as possible. During the course of the day a number of persons who had purchased circular letters of credit, visited the office to inquire whether any arrangements had been made to protect persons holding them who were traveling abroad. They were told that no definite information could be given. The firm had been in telegraphic communication with their agents in Europe on this subject, but had not been able to conclude any arrangements for their relief as yet. They hoped, however, to have it in their power to give a positive answer by to-day. Remittances from the country, forwarded to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., are being received by the Bank of Commerce, where they will be temporarily placed on deposit to the credit of the persons by whom they are remitted.

LOSSES OF THEATRICAL PEOPLE ABROAD.

The excitement in the local dramatic community has been equal in intensity to that which pervaded business circles. Most artists from abroad, and nearly all managers and actors who visit Europe yearly, transacted their affairs through Duncan, Sherman & Co. Hence great alarm was caused by the tidings of the failure. It cannot be said that all the reports current are strictly correct, but the accuracy of many can hardly be doubted. It is asserted that Mr. Theodore Moss had $60,000 on deposit with the firm; that Messrs. Henderson & Colville had $30,000, and that Mr. William Wheatley had a very large sum in their charge. Mr. J. L. Toole holds their paper, which he bought a fortnight ago, before sailing, to the extent of about $30,000. Mr. H. J. Montague deposited with them his earnings here, and Mr. John Brougham, his friends will be pained to learn, had almost his whole fortune in the house. Mr. John T. Raymond, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, held letters of credit from the firm, but, in his character of *Colonel Sellers*, he can scarcely be expected not to have exhausted his resources before returning. On the other hand, Mr. W. J. Florence has a letter of credit from the bankrupt firm, as well, no doubt, as many of his professional associates abroad. A Brooklyn paper having set afloat the news that Mr. Maurice Grau's funds were kept with Duncan, Sherman & Co., it may be well to flatly contradict the assertion, Messrs. Lawrence & Co. being that manager's bankers.

FORD & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS—LENIENCY SHOWN TO THE FIRM.

In response to the invitation extended by J. B. Ford & Co., about thirty of the creditors of that firm assembled in the editorial rooms of the *Christian Union*, No. 27 Park place, yesterday morning, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial difficulties of the firm, and the interests of those to whom they are indebted. Mr. W. D. Wilson was chosen Chairman of the meeting. Among the gentlemen present were J. F. Trow, R. W. Smith, George P. Rowell, H. M. Cleveland, Mr. Bigelow, of Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Henry Caldwell. About three-fourths of the indebtedness of the firm was represented, the majority of those not present being small creditors, with the exception of R. M. Hoe & Co., who are supposed to be fully secured by liens on the machinery which they have sold them, and for which the debts were contracted. The attorney of the firm of J. B. Ford & Co. read a statement of the affairs of the concern, taken in a rough way from the balances as found on the books, and which are to be used as a basis for finding out the actual condition of the firm. From this statement it appeared that the assets were nearly $325,000, and its liabilities a little less than $237,000, showing a balance in favor of the firm of about $88,000 in round numbers. The result of the meeting was that a committee of three, consisting of Henry W. Sage, Chairman of the *Christian Union* Publishing Society; Theron Baldwin, of the firm of R. W. Smith & Co., book-binders, and George P. Rowell, was appointed to examine the books and affairs of the firm and ascertain what it is best for Ford & Co. to do in the premises, and what their creditors should require of them under the circumstances. There was said to be a disposition on the part of the creditors of the firm to give them every opportunity to make the best way possible out of their embarrassment, and it is thought that, with a little extension of time on liabilities now falling upon them, they will be able to carry on their business, and realize much more out of their assets than could possibly be done if they were forced to wind up their affairs.

As to the cause of their failure, the members of the firm contend that it is owing principally to the general business depression of the country, and not to any particular venture in which they have been engaged. One of their largest creditors said that the firm had published several books which had absorbed a vast amount of capital, and which, as yet, they had not succeeded in making available. Among these is Beecher's *Life of Christ*, which has been the cause of locking up a large amount of capital from the fact that the second volume had not yet been completed, consequently even the first volume had not been disposed of.

Mr. Sage, one of the gentlemen named on the committee to investigate the affairs of the firm, is absent from home, and will not return before Tuesday or Wednesday. Meantime Mr. Rowell and Mr. Baldwin will begin the investigation, as it is the wish of all concerned that the matter shall be settled as soon as possible. Mr. Rowell will send an expert to-day to ascertain what the property turned in as assets is worth, and the books and accounts of the firm will be adjusted as speedily as possible.

When these things are all done a report will be made to the creditors, with the recommendation of the committee as to the course best to be pursued by the firm and its creditors. Meanwhile Messrs. Ford & Co. will continue to conduct their business. Henry W. Sage, Mr. Beecher, Henry M. Cleveland, and George C. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass., are the principal stockholders in the *Christian Union* Company, and Mr. Beecher is the editor in chief. On Sept. 1 Mr. Cleveland will become publisher, with Mr. Horatio C. King, at present business manager and publisher of *The Christian at Work* as assistant.

THE WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER BY JUDGE WESTBROOK—THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY RETICENT.

Beyond the fact of the appointment of a Receiver, there was little further learned yesterday in regard to the affairs of the Commercial Warehouse Company, which suspended on Wednesday. The officers and clerks of the establishment were busily at work all day, engaged in making up the accounts, but no information concerning the amount of the liabilities and assets of the company was given. The Secretary, upon being applied to, said that there was nothing which he desired to make public, and that he could furnish no information in regard to what had been decided upon at the meeting of the Directors, which had been held on the previous afternoon. Mr. Armour, the President of the Company, was almost equally reticent. He merely said that since he had assumed the position of President, a purely legitimate business had been done, and no advances on railroad securities had been made by the company during his administration of affairs, although they had a number of securities of that class among their assets—these, however, had been in the possession of the company before his term. The appointment of a Receiver was made by Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the friendly suit brought against the Company by Messrs. George M. and James D. Fowler. Mr. John Baird, who was appointed, filed his bond in the sum of $250,000, yesterday afternoon, with Mr. John J. Joro and Mr. Cornelius H. Delamater as his sureties. The motion for a Receiver was granted on the usual allegations of the inability of the company to meet its matured obligations. The brig Henry Virden, of Philadelphia, which arrived in this port, yesterday, from Zasa, Cuba, brought a cargo of sugar consigned to the suspended company.

WORTH & WATSON'S CREDITORS.

NO PLAN OF ACTION YET DECIDED UPON.

A meeting of the creditors of the firm of Worth & Watson, wholesale dealers in teas, coffee, and spices at No. 183 Duane street, which suspended last Monday, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 318 Greenwich street, and among those in attendance were members of many representative firms. S. Wilde, of S. Wilde & Son, of No. 13 Dutch street, presided. The following statement of assets and liabilities was shown:

ASSETS.

	Cost.	Estimated value.
Stock	$16,055 56	$10,070 77
Machinery and fixtures	12,000 00	2,000 00
Total	$28,055 56	$12,070 77
Accounts as per books, depreciated value	27,400 72	17,238 27
Total	$55,456 28	$29,309 04
Liabilities		$63,466

A list of the creditors and amounts due was also read, but this was withheld from the public. Among the creditors are Reeves, Osborn & Co., C. A. Schuyler, Son & Co., Mrs. Mina Simon, N. F. Hopkins, Archer & Bell, Samuel Wilde & Son, Foster, Hislin & Co., Mendell & Brother, A. Levy & Co., H. K. Thurber & Co. None of the amounts, however, are very large. Mr. Watson, the junior member of the firm, appeared before the meeting, and stated that at the opening of the year the prospects of the firm appeared unusually good, but that later in the season their resources had been materially crippled through the payment of individual debts of Mr. Worth. In the remarks that followed from those present there seemed a general disposition on the part of the creditors to allow Mr. Watson to continue the business, it being understood that Mr. Worth would withdraw from the firm. Upon motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. Wilde, H. K. Thurber, E. M. Osborn, William F. Hopkins, and Mr. Poole, were appointed to consider the best plan to be pursued, and Mr. Watson was afterward added to the committee, which was instructed to report at a meeting to be held Saturday morning at the office of Mr. Wilde, No. 13 Dutch street.

BUNN & CO.'S PROPOSED EXTENSION.

There were no new developments yesterday in the matter of the failure of Martin Y. Bunn & Co., grocers at No. 337 Greenwich street. It was stated by a member of the firm yesterday that their assets would amount to double the amount of their liabilities. A meeting of the creditors of the firm will be held this afternoon at No. 109 Wall street, and it is understood that the extension asked for by the firm will be accorded without opposition.

THE OIL EXPLOSION.

THE DISASTER CAUSED BY A RIVER THIEF—BODY OF THE SUPPOSED ROBBER FOUND IN THE WATER.

It has transpired that the fire and explosion on board the oil lighter at the Morgan street dock, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, was caused by river thieves. Capt. James N. Smith, of the schooner F. H. Miller, which was lying in the south side of the dock, states that about 12:55 o'clock yesterday morning he heard a noise, and on looking in the direction whence it proceeded, saw two men climbing over the stringpiece of the dock. He suspected that they were river thieves, and called to the mate of the vessel to bring his revolver. The men disappeared instantly, and the Captain next saw them approaching a schooner loaded with wood, which was lying further out toward the end of the dock. The Captain of that vessel was also on the alert, and the thieves then went to the lighter. One of them boarded the vessel and the other remained on guard on the pier. A minute later the explosion took place, and the lighter was a mass of flame. The facts of the destruction of the lighter and her cargo, together with the sloop Flora, which was lying alongside, were published yesterday. Both vessels were burned to the water's edge, and nothing remains of them but the charred hulks. A portion of the wharf was also burned and will need repairing before it can be used. The lighter and cargo belonged to Mr. Somers, and were valued at $4,000, insured for one-half that amount. The loss on the sloop amounts to about $2,000, on which there is no insurance. About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of a man, supposed to be that of the river thief who was seen to go on board the lighter, floated out from the hull. It presented a shocking appearance, being burned almost to a crisp, and bearing scarcely any semblance to a human being. It was taken in charge by Coroner Lynch, who will hold an inquest. The lighter was used for carrying oil in bulk, and her hold was fitted up specially for that purpose, but there was no oil in her at the time of the fire, except that in the barrels. There is no doubt that the thief, when he went on board, lighted a match to guide him, and the gas caught fire, causing the explosion. The body has not been recognized, although Capt. Smith says he thinks he was a 'longshoreman. It is now in the Morgue, awaiting identification.

THE WESTERN COUNTERFEITER.

Some further information was received yesterday by Detective Porter, at the head-quarters of the Secret Service Division, regarding the arrest of J. Elbert Dyer, late chief operative of the United States Secret Service at Cincinnati on a charge of stealing evidence against counterfeiters. Dyer obtained employment in the secret service through his connection with a gang of counterfeiters in Tennessee, his native State. He betrayed his uncle, his cousin, Nicholas Clark, and several of his relatives, and also A. A. Snodderly, a member of the Tennessee Legislature. These persons were all convicted of counterfeiting and sent to the State Prison through Dyer's information. In reference to the case of R. H. Bull, of Missouri, the notorious counterfeiter, the evidence against whom Dyer is now charged with stealing, it is claimed that Dyer just before his arrest swallowed the $50 bill which he was about to sell to Bull. But unfortunately for Dyer another evidence of his guilt was obtained. Mr. A. N. Stevenson, an energetic and prominent member of the secret service and now a prominent Police officer in Newark, had, previous to Bull's arrest, made his acquaintance in the disguise of a noted counterfeiter, and purchased from Bull a quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent stamps. This evidence was stolen from Stevenson some time before the $50 counterfeit bill was stolen from the office of the District Attorney in Cincinnati. These counterfeit fifty-cent stamps were found in Dyer's trunk after his arrest. He has succeeded in procuring bail, Mr. C. B. Hunt and Dr. Woodward, of Cincinnati, becoming his sureties. Detective Porter, Marshal Inwood, and several other officers left this City last night in order to be present at the examination in Dyer's case, which will be held in the United States Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday next.

THE INDIAN TOBACCO CONTRACT.

Mr. William J. Hoodless, who was selected last Spring by the Board of Indian Commissioners as the inspector of tobacco for the Indian contract, returned yesterday from the West. The object of Mr. Hoodless' western trip was to make a personal examination of the tobacco which was delivered by the contractors, and to see that it was fully equal in quality to the samples upon which the award was made. Mr. Hoodless says that the tobacco delivered is rather superior to the samples, and the only reason he can ascribe for this anomaly is the fact that the contract has attracted so much public attention. He not only made a personal examination of the tobacco himself, but also weighed, marked, and saw it delivered to the transportation agents, and he is satisfied that there can be no cheating in the tobacco contract this year. The P. H. Kelly contract was, however, filled by Harris, Beebe & Co., of Quincy, Ill., and the E. A. Reynolds contract by Dausman & Drummond, of Alton, Ill. He expressed himself as pleased with what he saw, and acknowledged that when he started for the West he had expected to have to expose a fraud.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The second excursion of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild took place yesterday, and was enjoyed by 1,056 children and their parents, who were taken on a trip up the Hudson as far as Spuyten Duyvil. The juvenile band of the Union Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans accompanied the excursionists, and enlivened the trip with appropriate musical selections. After the start all on board were given a good breakfast consisting of rice, milk, bread, and crackers, which was subsequently followed by a bountiful dinner of roast beef, boiled mutton, crackers, bread, butter, and tea. Most of the young children who went on the trip were found to be suffering from complaints caused entirely by poor living and unwholesome food. The third excursion will occur to-morrow, and meanwhile the managers of the charity renew their appeal for public aid to enable them to carry on their commendable work. It is stated that Chicago is following the example of New-York in giving free excursions to the poor.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A WALL STREET SENSATION.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY SAID TO HAVE OBTAINED CONTROL OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC LINES—SUDDEN RISE IN WESTERN UNION STOCK.

A rumor that the Western Union Telegraph Company had leased the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for a long term of years caused much excitement in Wall street yesterday afternoon, and in the Stock Exchange the dealings in the shares of the former were very large, and were marked with much animation. It was confidently stated that the Western Union Company had taken the $10,000,000 stock of the Atlantic and Pacific on the basis of twenty cents on the dollar, making $2,000,000, and that they had guaranteed seven per cent. on this amount. As this would be a virtual consolidation of the two companies, and would place the full power of controlling the rates in the hands of the Western Union, an immediate rise in the rates, and a corresponding increase in the dividends was predicted, and a rapid upward movement in the stock was the result, the transactions of the day including 64,000 shares. An additional impetus was given to the stock by the receipt of a dispatch from London to the effect that the steamer Faraday had abandoned the attempt to pick up and repair the direct cable and had sailed for England. This rumor, however, was not confirmed at the office of the Direct Cable Company, the officers there saying they had received no information upon the subject. The shares, which had opened at 81 and had vibrated between that figure and 82¼ during the first part of the day, advanced rapidly to 84½, but soon fell to 83½, and finally closed at 83¾. The truth of the rumor which had created this sudden movement in the stock of the company, could not, however, be verified. Mr. Cornell, a Vice-President of the Western Union, who was acting as Treasurer yesterday, said that he knew nothing of any consolidation of the companies, or of any purchase of the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific by his company, and if there was such a report he presumed it must have arisen out of the fact that the Western Union owned 250,000 shares of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which had no connection with the Atlantic and Pacific, the lines of which had been leased by the Western Union since January, 1874. Upon making further inquiry in regard to the truth of the prevalent rumors in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company it was learned that Mr. Orton, the President of that company, was absent, but the Vice-President, Mr. Green, said that he knew of absolutely no foundation for the stories. It was possible that some of the Directors had been talking about negotiations, but officially there had been no action taken toward a purchase of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and no terms had been agreed upon for such a purchase. He could not say whether anything had been talked of privately, of course, but he knew that there had been no ratification of such a bargain. He had had a great deal of trouble during the Summer to reach enough of the Directors to get anything confirmed. He did not know what any of the Directors might say concerning matters which were not ripe.

Mr. Albert B. Chandler, Secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, said that he knew nothing about any such thing. Of course purchases might be made of Atlantic and Pacific stock in the market if the stockholders wanted to sell, and the control of the line might be obtained in that way, but he did not know of any project on foot for merging the Atlantic and Pacific Company with the Western Union Company. The officers of the company were going on with their business exactly as if they expected to live a hundred years, buying material and carrying on all the operations of the company, with no expectation of stopping. A meeting of the Trustees of the company, who act as Directors, was to have been held on Tuesday of this week, but only three were present, and no meeting was held. He was positive that no action was taken by the board looking to such a transaction as a sale of the lines.

The sudden advance in the price of Western Union stock formed the chief topic of conversation in the evening among the few financial men sojourning in the City at present. The matter was thoroughly canvassed by the brokers at the various hotels and clubs, and after various theories had been advanced in explanation of the occurrence, general opinion seemed to agree that the rise in the stock referred to was due to the nearly consummated consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. From reports generally accepted as true by those conversant with matters on the "street" it would appear that for months past it has been known that efforts were being made to effect a union of the two telegraph companies which would be profitable to the contracting corporations, and at the same time beneficial to the public. With this view large purchases in stock were made by certain well-known men, and, a controlling interest having been obtained in both companies, the possessors of this controlling interest at once set about effecting an amalgamation of the rival companies. The arrangements had been satisfactory, it was reported. The consolidation is said to have been effected on the following basis: The Western Union Telegraph Company is to receive the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific at 20, guaranteeing seven per cent. dividend to the holders of the latter. This arrangement, it was thought, was certain to be carried out, and the amalgamation of the companies consummated within a short time. Rumors of the consolidation having floated and gained strength on the street, brokers and speculators saw the immense value certain to accrue to Western Union stock, in the event of that corporation effecting a combination whereby it would obtain control of the entire telegraph interests of the country, and purchased accordingly. This was generally accepted as the explanation of the advance in Western Union stock, and positive opinions were expressed that the consolidation of the companies had been effected.

TAMMANY HALL.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE REORGANIZING THE DISAFFECTED DISTRICTS.

The subcommittee appointed by the Tammany Committee on Organization, and charged with the work of reorganizing the delegations to the General Committee from the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts, met yesterday at noon in the committee-room in Tammany Hall. Messrs. Boyd, Purroy, Reilly, Douglas, and Power, composing the committee, were all present, and spent about two hours in consultation about the names of persons brought before them for members of the General Committee. John Kelly was also present, and rendered the committee much valuable assistance in making up their minds as to the merits and demerits of the various candidates, and it is probable that the prediction made by Hayes on Saturday last will be fully verified by the new delegations from the hitherto disaffected districts being made up in implicit obedience to the dictation of the "Boss."

In response to the intimation that parties interested should appear before the committee for a hearing in relation to the reorganization of the delegations, Messrs. R. J. Morrisson, G. W. McGlynn and Judge Kane, from the Fifteenth District, Mr. J. J. Slevin, of the Third, Gen. Frank Spinola, of the Sixteenth, and others, appeared and made various suggestions to the committee.

The ticket to be made up by the committee has not yet been completed, and all information as to how far the work had progressed, or who would be appointed, was refused by the members of the committee, who decline to make their proceedings public until they shall report to the Committee on Organization, which is to meet to-morrow at 4 P. M. It is known, however, that the following members of the General Committee are not to be dropped from the roll, and that they are the only ones whom it is intended to retain of the old members of that committee from the disaffected districts:

Alexander Patton, Sr., and Owen Cavanagh, of the Third.

Augustus Schell, Willis S. Payne, William Sauer, Walter Lawrence, John T. Agnew, Menzo Diefendorf, John R. Fellows, Bernard K. Murphy, Peter Trainer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Frank H. Hamilton, Nicholas Judge, David McAdam, William G. Flammer, and Philip Herrman, of the Eleventh.

John H. Tietjen, William J. Kane, James J. Derry, Francis Morgan, Michael Fitzsimmons, Robert Power, Peter Sanger, Thomas Daw, Richard J. Morrisson, Thomas J. Hall, George W. McGlynn, and James J. Campbell, of the Fifteenth District.

The subcommittee adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Tammany General Committee of the First Assembly District met last evening and passed a resolution indorsing the action taken by the Committee on Organization, in reference to the reorganization of the disaffected districts. They also passed a resolution of confidence in John Kelly. Mr. Arthur Halliday dissented from the resolution.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District have passed a resolution indorsing the action of the Committee on Organization expelling John Morrissey and others. The resolution, however, was not passed unanimously, C. F. McClean, (a partner of Gov. Tilden,) E. L. Parris, John Morris, and John C. Williams having voted against it. A resolution introduced by Mr. Morris approving of the action of the Committee on Organization on the question of laborers' wages was passed, Messrs. Vincent C. King, (Fire Commissioner,) John J. Byrnes, and John J. Fitzgerald dissenting.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MESSRS. J. B. & J. M. CORNELL'S PLAN—THE GILBERT COMPANY MAKES AN APPEAL.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met again yesterday with Commissioner Seligman in the chair. The entire time of the session was occupied in the reception of additional plans and specifications and in listening to an appeal from counsel for the Gilbert Elevated Railway. The additional plans presented were as follows:

R. P. Morgan submitted a plan of an arched elevated road with a double track, which, he said, would cost $480,000 per mile, and fully equipped, $500,000 per mile.

William Morgenstein brought in a plan for a double track elevated road.

Mr. Frier, of No. 90 Centre street, presented drawings of an elevated iron four-track road, supported by three lines of columns, girders, and beams. By this plan the inside columns are to be nineteen feet and the outside columns thirty feet apart.

James W. Wilson's plan is for an elevated double-track road, with columns high above the road-bed and attached to the girders by tension bars.

J. B. & J. M. Cornell submitted the following proposition:

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1875.

To the Honorable the Commissioners, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: We hereby propose to your honorable board to build and operate, under your regulations, an elevated rapid-transit railroad, in accordance with the act of the Legislature (the Husted act.) The said railroad to be built along a route hereinafter described, shown on the accompanying map, and upon the plan illustrated by the model and drawings herewith submitted.

We are, &c.,
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL.

The route laid down under the above proposition is as follows:

From Whitehall street, along South street to Broad street, by Broad and Nassau, to Chatham; from Chatham to Centre, thence to Broome, and by Marion to Prince, curving eastwardly through the block to Mulberry, and by Mulberry to Bleecker, and through private property to Great Jones street; thence to front of Lafayette place; thence to Astor place; thence, by an easterly curve, into Fourth avenue; along Fourth avenue to the middle of the block between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and eastwardly through the block to Fourteenth street, at the foot of Lexington avenue, and by Lexington avenue to the Harlem River, passing through Gramercy Park.

From Chatham street and Centre (where it is proposed to have one great station) to Forty-second street, the plan provides for a three-track line, the middle track to be for through express trains. The road is to be sufficiently strong to carry a locomotive and three passenger cars, each capable of holding forty passengers, and running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. They engage to finish the road from Chatham street to Forty-second street in eighteen months, and from the South Ferry to Chatham street in eight months more. They also engage to finish the road from Forty-second street to the Harlem River within thirty months after the right of way shall have been secured to the company. The capital stock required for the work will, they say, be $2,500,000.

William Foster, Jr., President of the Gilbert Elevated Railway, and Grosvenor P. Lowery, counsel for the company, appeared in behalf of their road, and Mr. Lowery made a long statement from which it appears that the great trouble with the company heretofore has been that the cost for the construction of the road, per mile, was too great to enable them to secure the necessary capital. Their route is prescribed by the charter, but the Husted bill permits a road coincident with theirs, and they feel that they could come in now with a new and cheaper road were the privilege granted to them. This privilege could, it is understood, be granted if the Commissioners would give a new charter to John Doe, Richard Roe & Co., who would be known to have a sufficiently friendly feeling for the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company to give them what they want. In conclusion assurances were given by counsel that the company "feels positively sure" that they can have all the capital which the construction of the "Coincident" Road would require.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE NEW CROTON MAIN JOB AGAIN DEFEATED—STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER FITZ JOHN PORTER—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Another attempt was made in the Board of Aldermen yesterday to pass the resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay Croton mains in various sections of the City and the public islands on the East River, at a round cost of $500,000. The resolutions, which are intended to secure patronage for Tammany, were called up by Alderman Gilon who presumed that they had been opposed on account of an honest difference of opinion on the part of certain members of the board. He had, however, a conversation with the Commissioner of Public Works, who told him that the City was really in a dangerous condition for want of water, and he moved that the Commissioner be sent for and requested to give his views on the subject. The motion was adopted, and in response, Commissioner Porter subsequently appeared and addressed the board. He said he believed the objection to the work arose from the proposition to have it done by day's labor, but it could not be properly and safely done by contract. A contractor could not foresee the probable cost, and would add largely for "contingencies." He would illustrate the subject. Take, he said, the pipes along William street. The contractors would have to meet with gas, sewer, and other pipes while at the work of laying water-pipes. The sewer-pipes and the gas-pipes would have to be carefully handled during the progress of the work. In laying the pipes, the caulking would require a great deal of attention—such attention as would be best secured by the department employing men. All damaged pipes would have to be relaid. There might be leaks, and the City would have to be responsible for any injury that might arise. If the work was given out by contract, streets would be left open and travel obstructed. The cost, too, would be as great, or greater, as by labor controlled by the bureau, while the work would not be satisfactory. Some of the most important pipes were laid by contract, but they were failures, no provision having been made for contraction and expansion. The new pipes to be laid in William street, Nassau street, Church street, Eighteenth street, Fifth avenue and First avenue, would have to be laid with care to avoid water, sewer, and gas pipes, and to make proper connections with other pipes which would have to be cut for the purpose. He closed by stating that the revenue from Croton water last year was $1,800,000; that it would be about the same amount this year, and that he had only about $4,000 to his credit to proceed with the work.

This statement did not convince those who were opposed to the resolutions, because they regarded it as an attempt to create patronage to the amount of half a million of dollars for the Department of Public Works by employing men by the day. The resolutions were then put and lost by a vote of 13 to 7—a three fourths vote, or 17, being required in all matters involving an expenditure of public money.

The following was then called up by Alderman Seery:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized and directed to complete the storage reservoirs and their appurtenances, now under construction, in Putnam County; and also to protect, maintain, and perpetuate the right to draw water from the natural lakes in Putnam County, which have heretofore been used to assist in maintaining a never-failing supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York; and also to make such surveys and examinations as he may deem necessary to make intelligible reports to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, in reference to procuring a never-failing supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York.

This resolution was passed unanimously without debate, the Republican members who were opposed to the previous one having ascertained that the work was necessary.

Alderman Gilon called up a resolution authorizing the Department of Parks to grade Riverside avenue from Seventy-second street to the northerly side of Eighty-fifth street, and from the southerly side of Eighty-eighth street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street. It was lost.

Two communications were received from the Mayor, one transmitting a report of the Dock Department for the year ending June 30, 1875, and another, a report of the Finance Department, containing a list of claims audited during the past quarter. Both documents were ordered to be printed. The substance of the Dock Commissioner's report has already been published.

Alderman Billings offered a resolution that the Commissioners of Police be requested to report to the board, at its next meeting, why they have not enforced the ordinance to prevent bears and other noxious animals from going at large or performing in the streets of this City. Mr. Billings said that since the ordinance was passed he read an account in an evening newspaper of the performances of some bears, which were witnessed by several admiring policemen, who should have prevented them.

Alderman Blessing hoped that his colleague would include the bears in Wall street, who were far more dangerous than the animals complained of. [Laughter.] The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Roads presented a report against the dumping-ground at the foot of Eighty-sixth street and East River, on the ground that it is calculated to depreciate the value of property in the neighborhood, and is injurious to health. The report recommended that the dumping-ground be located between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth streets, East River. It was laid over.

A report of the Committee on County Affairs, recommending that the armory of the Eleventh Regiment be repaired, was also laid over.

Alderman Lysaght offered a resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Board to have its proceedings engrossed and completed up to Jan. 1, 1873, in order to complete the manuscript records of the City Government up to that period, and to perfect the series which extends back to the Dutch period in the history of this City in 1653, the compensation not to exceed eight cents per folio. This resolution, which is supposed to have for its object the creation of some clerical patronage, was passed.

A large amount of routine business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned until Monday next.

THE PEOPLE'S TAXES.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM CONTROLLER GREEN—GREAT ECONOMY IN CITY EXPENSES NEEDED—OBLIGATIONS FROM WHICH THERE IS NO ESCAPE.

The following communication on the subject of taxation in this City has been written by Controller Green to Alderman Morris:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

Alderman John J. Morris:

SIR: The following is a statement of the taxable valuations of real and personal estate, and the amount and rate of taxation in this City, for the year 1874:

Amount of valuations	$1,154,029,176 00
Amount of taxes	32,312,816 92
Rate of taxation	2.80 per cent.
The amount of valuations for 1875 is	1,100,943,699 00
Amount to be raised by tax in 1875 exclusive of the amount to be added by the Board of Supervisors to provide for deficiencies in the actual product of the tax is	32,171,472 23

It will be seen that if the valuations had increased in the ordinary ratio of increase of values of the real and personal estate in this City, or if they had remained the same as in 1874, the rate of taxation in 1875 would have varied very slightly from that of 1874, but as the valuations in 1875 are $53,085,477 less than they were in 1874, the rate of taxation will be somewhat increased by reason of this reduction.

The amount to be raised by tax in 1875, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on Dec. 24, 1874, was $33,956,472 23, equal to 3.08 per cent. on the valuations of 1875. Finding that by means of the increasing revenues of the City this sum could be reduced by reason of the increase of the revenues of the general fund, the Controller recommended the passage of a law authorizing such reduction to be made, and also the throwing over to 1876 of about one-half of the amount to be paid on the Fourth avenue improvement, as this work is not properly an ordinary expense of 1875. The law was passed, and by these means the budget for 1875, as made up in December, 1874, has been reduced in the sum of $1,785,000, to wit:

Increase of the revenues of the general fund	$1,000,000
Balance of cost of the Fourth avenue improvement	785,000
Total reduction	$1,785,000

The expenses of the City Government have been very largely reduced in the course of the past four years. They have not been reduced much, if any, this year; impediments were thrown in the way of obtaining legislation necessary to effect these reductions by officials of this City and their allies.

Further economies are necessary, and should be effected by various practicable retrenchments. There are still too many persons employed in some of the departments and courts of the City, and many salaries are grossly excessive. The purposes of taxation in 1875, as stated generally, are as follows:

State tax	$8,012,386 00
Interest and installments of debt	10,754,763 33
Expenses of departments, including the Common Council and Board of Education	13,678,475 00
Judiciary	1,268,425 40
Asylums, reformatories, &c.	825,905 00
Fourth avenue improvement	813,767 50
Advertising, printing, stationery, and blank books	174,000 00
Miscellaneous	643,730 00
Amount of appropriations	$36,171,472 23
Less general fund	4,000,000 00
Total	$32,171,472 23

The above shows where the money goes to. The Board of Supervisors are required to add a certain amount for deficiencies in the actual product of the tax on the certified amount, which will probably raise the rate of taxation to a little less than three per cent. for 1875.

One of the chief items of our annual tax budget is the State tax, the portion of which this City has to pay amounting, as above stated, to $8,012,386. If our local authorities can be got to co-operate earnestly in the direction of a reduction of expenses, the next year will, I hope, show more encouraging results. It is hoped that the revenues of the City will, under careful management, still continue to increase and become an important item in lessening the volume of taxes. In a normal condition of monetary affairs, the interest account increases by the increase of the debt by the issues of bonds for the liquidation of the deficiencies and stealings of past years, and for parade-grounds, boulevards, and the like enterprises.

A great depression in business affairs now affects the whole country, and bears with disproportionate severity upon this City. All our resources should be carefully husbanded to meet the necessary expenses of the City and to provide for liabilities which jobbery, speculation, and corrupt legislation have saddled upon us. Among obligations of this character, from which there is no escape, and which must be provided for by the issue of bonds and the further increase of the public debt, unless some means can be devised to get rid of them in whole or in part, may be reckoned such items of expenditure as the old "taxed costs" in street-opening cases, and the openings of the Eleventh avenue and the Kingsbridge road, amounting to upward of $2,500,000.

These are scarcely the times to impose such expenses upon this City, nor to add to our burdens that other job known as a new parade ground, which is now being pushed upon the Treasury by interested parties, and which will add at least $1,500,000 more to the debt of the City.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I notice that instead of adding an adequate amount to provide for deficiencies in the product of the tax, under the provision of law authorizing it, the Board of Supervisors have added the sum of $196,272 52 only. This is obviously insufficient for the purpose, and was so represented to that board, and only leads to the necessity of resorting to further taxation or debt to supply the deficiency.

SUPERINTENDENT FOLK.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—THE DEFENSE TO BE HEARD ON SATURDAY.

The trial of John Folk, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Police, on charges preferred by John Pyburn, one of the Commissioners, was resumed yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. Mr. Pyburn, who prefers the charges, and also assumes the rôle of Judge, has been a Police Commissioner for three weeks. The trial room was crowded by politicians and members of the Police Department. Inspector Waddy was the first witness called. He testified, in answer to questions put by ex-Judge Troy, that he had been about twenty-four years connected with the Police Department; he knew Sergt. Frost and all the detectives, and had a conversation with Neevis, the English forger; witness was in charge at the time of the Heaney robbery, Superintendent Folk being sick; witness was not concerned in the Hartigan case, the Long Island Bank case, or the Schute case. A question designed to bring out what the witness knew of his own knowledge of the workings of the latter case was objected to by counsel for the Commissioners and ruled out. Witness thought that Superintendent Folk was competent to fulfill the duties of Superintendent, and that he was a fearless, honest officer, who attended to his duties diligently and carefully. In answer to a question by counsel for the Commissioners, witness said that he thought there might be better Superintendents, but that Mr. Folk had all the qualities necessary for a good officer; the witness had sometimes expressed dissatisfaction with the Superintendent's management of the detective squad in regard to details.

Sergt. J. M. Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he had entered the arrest of the man Neevis on the blotter of his station-house on March 29, 1875. The Commissioners refused permission to the witness to give to counsel for the defense his judgment as to the competency of Superintendent Folk. At the conclusion of Sergt. Carpenter's testimony the prosecution rested, and Judge Troy moved to dismiss the case. He said Superintendent Folk joined the Police force in 1835, and has given forty years of his life to it. He is an officer who has never been supposed to be incompetent until now, when he is brought up to be ignominiously expelled for incompetency, neglect of duty, and violation of the law. The act of the Legislature says that an officer must hold office during good behavior. This tribunal is not competent to try him if he has committed an offense against the laws of the State. If he has done so, let him be tried by a jury, and then the certificate of his conviction will end his duties as Superintendent.

Mr. Troy in conclusion submitted that their was nothing in Mr. Folk's conduct to call for the action of the board, and moved that the charge be dismissed.

The Commissioners denied the motion, and at the request of Mr. Troy adjourned until Saturday. Thus far the evidence extracted from the witnesses called by the prosecution, has tended to disprove the charges preferred by Commissioner Pyburn. Aside from the Democratic politicians interested in the removal of Mr. Folk, it is generally believed that the testimony given has not only failed to sustain the charges, but has completely disproved them.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Count Turkheim, of Austria, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William J. Hamersley, of Hartford, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. F. J. Herron, of Louisiana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. John E. Smith, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge B. S. Bentley, of Williamsport, Penn., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Col. Bernard, of Governor General Dufferin's Staff, is at the Gilsey House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Aldermen has accepted an invitation to attend the picnic of the Roman Catholic Protectory, which will begin on Aug. 2 and close Aug. 5.

The Bavarian Volkfest will hold its annual festival at Harlem River Park, corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Aug. 16, 17, and 18.

The Committee on Securities of the New-York Stock Exchange reported yesterday that the further issue which had been made of District of Columbia 3-65 coupon bonds, up to No. 18,000, for $500 each, constituted a good delivery.

Patrick Gleason, thirty-five years old, residing in Second avenue, near Thirty-first street, was run over by a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad, at Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, last night, and so badly injured that his removal to Bellevue Hospital was deemed necessary.

During an altercation last night between Martin J. O'Brien, of No. 356 Third street, and August Fable, of No. 350 Third street, at the residence of the latter, O'Brien was stabbed three times in the neck by Fable, and dangerously wounded. Fable was arrested and locked up in the First Precinct. O'Brien was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Hugh McCall, who had been arrested for intoxication and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by beating his head with an iron hopper which he had wrenched from its place in his cell. He was sent to Park Hospital, but his injuries were not considered dangerous.

An archery match was contested yesterday at Mott Haven, by two teams of six young ladies each, from New-York and Jersey City. After a close contest the prize, a handsome walnut bedchamber set, valued at $300, was finally won by Miss Julia Erlanger, who recently gained the archery prize offered by the North River boatmen.

The following foreign mails were dispatched from the New-York Post Office yesterday: Per steamer Wieland, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, 50,800 letters and 88 bags of newspapers; per steamer Georgia, for Havana, 7,010 letters and 2 bags of newspapers; per steamer Canima, for Jamaica, 593 letters and 1 bag of newspapers.

Authorities were submitted to Judge Westbrook, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in favor of the right of the court to discharge Annie Small, the witness against the Police Captains before the Legislative Committee. After a few brief remarks on the facts and law by Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Mrs. Small, the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

The decease of the late Rev. P. J. Brophy, Assistant Pastor of the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, was commemorated yesterday by a solemn high mass, in which Rev. Father McGean was celebrant, Rev. James T. Barry, Deacon, and Rev. McCabe, of the Cathedral, Subdeacon. A new requiem mass was executed by the full church choir. Among those present were: Rev. Fathers Curran, of St. Andrews; O'Reilly, Gleason, and Meister of St. Mary's; Reardon and O'Kelly, of St. Bernard's; O'Neill, of St. Gabriel's, and O'Brien, of the Assumption, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

Another section of Police officers will go to Rockaway Beach to-morrow for a day's enjoyment, in accordance with an order recently issued by the Police Commissioners.

George Pasfield reported to the Police yesterday that his house, at No. 239 Broadway, was entered by burglars during Wednesday night, and property valued at $200 stolen.

Mrs. Bridget Flood, of No. 76 North Elliott place, was delivered of three male children at an early hour yesterday morning. Each weighs three and a half pounds, and all are living.

It is proposed, in order to ventilate the rooms in the basement of the City Hall, to excavate the park surrounding the building to the depth of several feet below the grade of the sidewalks on the adjoining streets.

Efforts are being made to procure bail for Joseph Loader, indicted for perjury in connection with the Tilton-Beecher case. His counsel visited the District Attorney's office yesterday, and is of opinion that bail will soon be procured.

Alderman Hill complains that the Board of City Works have a number of sinecurists employed nominally as inspectors of sewers in the Twenty-fifth Ward. Mr. Hill's constituents object to paying for these men when the sewer assessments come to be laid.

James E. Coyle, who fired a pistol at H. E. Lee, whom he found walking with Mrs. Coyle in Fulton street on Wednesday afternoon, was committed to the Raymond Street Jail yesterday, without bail, by Judge Walsh, on a charge of assaulting Lee with intent to kill.

On Aug. 1 next the children at present confined in the Nursery at Flatbush will be transferred to the different private institutions in the county—the Protestants to Protestant institutions and the Catholics to Catholic institutions. The county will pay the board of the children.

The members of the Law and Order Association, of East New-York, have collected evidence in seventy cases which they purpose to present to the Grand Jury, in the hope that indictments will be found against those who have been guilty of violating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sundays.

Michael Noles, of No. 658 Water street, New-York, reported at the Second Precinct that while he was grappling for floating wood in his boat, at the foot of Dock street, he was fired at by Denis Mahoney, of No. 654 Water street. Both men are said to be river thieves. Mahoney has not been arrested.

County Treasurer Gardiner was served yesterday with the alternative mandamus issued by Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, directing him to show cause why he shall not be compelled to pay the salaries of the ex-Charity Commissioners who were convicted of malfeasance in office, but who secured the reversal of their conviction by the Supreme Court on technical grounds.

Application was made yesterday to Surrogate Veeder to admit to probate the will of John McConville. Mr. McConville, who in his lifetime resided in this city, and did business as a dry goods merchant in New-York, leaves to be disposed of in his will property valued at $1,500,000. The will contains a great many bequests to Roman Catholic institutions. Orders of citation were issued by the Surrogate returnable Aug. 31.

The eleventh concert of the season will take place to-morrow at Prospect Park, from 4 to 6 P. M., upon which occasion the music will be furnished by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, under the leadership of L. Conterno. The programme will contain selections from the following favorite compositions: "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; "Rienzi," Wagner; "Thousand and One Nights," Strauss; "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer; "William Tell," Rossini; "Genevieve de Brabant," Offenbach.

This afternoon there will be a game of base-ball on the Union Grounds, between the Chicago Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. To-morrow afternoon the Chicago Club will play there with the Mutuals, of New-York. To-morrow afternoon the Concords, of Brooklyn, and the Staten Island Club will play at the Capitoline Grounds. The Englewood Club, of Englewood, N. J., will also play a game there at the same time, with the Produce Exchange Club of New-York. The Seneca Club, of Brooklyn, will play with the Winona Club, of Flatbush, Long Island, on the Prospect Park Ball Grounds to-morrow afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

The census returns of the town of Flushing show a population of 16,045.

The trotting-horse Dan Rice, owned by Mr. Charles S. De Mott, of Hempstead, died suddenly on Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been organized at Morristown.

A young man, named Swan, who is employed as a telegraph operator at Perth Amboy was probably fatally injured by jumping from a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Monmouth Junction Wednesday night.

Godfried C. Rippel, a well-known citizen of Newark, was found about 11 o'clock yesterday morning lying dead on a lounge at his residence in Washington street. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death. Deceased was forty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and large family in very comfortable circumstances.

Frederick Kilden, aged twelve years, and a younger brother, are in the Essex County Jail at Newark awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. Frederick is an old offender, and has already served a term in the County Jail. He and his brother were arrested yesterday afternoon for breaking into the unoccupied house of Charles E. Littlefield, No. 174 Garside street, and stealing gas fixtures to the value of $19.

URUGUAYAN SOLDIERS RETURNING HOME.

Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay, returned to this City Wednesday from Charleston, S. C., where he has been to make arrangements for the return to their homes of a number of Uruguayan soldiers at that city, and not sailors as has been reported. The soldiers, twenty or thirty in number, under the command of Col. Cortina and two Sub-lieutenants, came to the United States upon the Uruguayan transport Puig, in charge of a band of political refugees from Uruguay, and landed about six weeks ago at Charleston. They have been properly cared for during their stay in that city, and will arrive here by the coming steamer, and will immediately sail in the American schooner Pedro Varela for Uruguay, in charge of the Sub-lieutenants. Col. Cortina, who came to this City with Gen. Garcia, will return to Uruguay by steamer.

BOWEN'S SUIT AGAINST THE EAGLE.

The examination of James McDermott, in the case of Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle* for alleged libel, in which $100,000 damages are claimed, was closed yesterday. He stated that Mr. Thomas Kinsella gave him money to go to Woodstock to negotiate with Mr. Bowen for the sale of the Brooklyn *Union* some time previous, and that Mr. Henry E. Bowen, son of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, assisted him in a pecuniary way when he was connected with a weekly paper published in Brooklyn. He says that no person connected with the *Eagle* had requested him to leave the State, but on the contrary that he had been asked to remain until after the trial. At one time he said he had an arrangement with Mr. Bowen to procure certain documents from Mrs. Woodhull and compensate her if necessary. Mr. Bowen was also to use his influence at Washington with members of the Cabinet, to have the suits against her in the United States Court dropped. In return for his services in this matter the witness stated that Mr. Bowen was to assist him in the newspaper enterprise he was then engaged in.

THE NEWARK BAY MYSTERY.

A post mortem examination of the body of James Miller, the victim of the Newark Bay tragedy, revealed the fact that he had been subjected to violence. He had a large wound on the left temple and several bruises on his body. The question of jurisdiction has not yet been decided, and consequently the Staten Island Coroner has not commenced to hold an inquest, and has taken no action further than to get the names and addresses of all the witnesses. The body of Miller was handed over to the custody of his wife yesterday.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 29.—Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 102@104 premium; short sight do., 106@108 premium; 60 days' gold, 126@128 premium; short sight do., 130@132 premium; on London, 155@158 premium; on Paris, 127@129 premium. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard 15½@16 reals ₱ arroba; in gold, 6¾@7 reals.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 29½c. Resin firm at $1 40 for Strained. Tar firm at $2.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Havana.—J. Molloy, W. Littlejohn, E. Grospero, E. M. Bouser, E. M. G. del Valle, Mrs. M. McLaren and child, Mrs. S. A. Knight and four children, J. P. Pelayo, W. F. Villamil, J. S. Bloaguren, E. Vivanes, Mrs. E. G. Hernandez, H. Dorticos, A. M. Bejotto, J. M. Durand, J. Zayas, J. W. Roach, F. Reyes, A. Dubouchet, N. de la Roncierre, Capt. John Kerr, P. Vives, F. Nariño, E. Martinez, Mrs. M. Larrie, A. Fiorenzano, Sra. C. Zaldivar and servant, F. F. Albert, J. F. Brown, E. Couill, B. Stepeevich, W. Borda, S. Valdes, E. Montalvo, J. [illegible] Trenard, M. Martinez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:54 | Sun sets....7:18 | Moon rises..2:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:05 | Gov. Island..6:54 | Hell Gate...8:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, July 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Campeche, (Mex.,) Palmer, Campeche, F. Alexandre & Sons; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wieland, (Ger.,) Heriech, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, &c., H. Gelpcke; Francoma, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Victoria, (Norw.,) Bellegard, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Fanny, (Ger.,) Moller, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tremont, Small, Buenos Ayres, &c., Miller & Houghton; Otac Mibo, (Aust.,) Cattenich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, McIntosh, Havana July 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Howes, Philadelphia, in ballast to William P. Clyde & Co., will load for Wilmington, N. C.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, North, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Bark H. D. Brookmann, Tyson, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to H. D. & J. M. Brookman.

Brig Whittaker, Cotton, Joggins, N. S., 14 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Brig Rosario (Span.) Sosvilla, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Charles Marti & Co.

Brig Wm. D. Andrews, Wilson, St. Marc 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Ella, (of Harrington,) Harnden, Aux Cayes 12 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to I. K. Staples.

Schr. Annie R. Lewis, (of Bucksport,) Lewis, Porto Spain 19 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Cora Etta, (of Boston,) Pendleton, Baddeck, C. B., 12 ds., with 450 tons plaster to W. R. Brown—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Schr. Esther, Maloney, (of and) 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, with lath to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Warren, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Sullivan Sawin, (of Boston,) Rich, Baddeck, C. B., 14 ds., with 1,000 tons plaster to Newburg Plaster Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Schr. Jane, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Craig, Musquash, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Challenge, Marshall, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Orion, Chase, Bangor, with lumber to F. H. Smith & Co.

Schr. Charlestown, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to F. H. Smith & Co.

Schr. Minnesota, Coombs, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Gov. Coney, Ridley, Gardiner, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Saunders, Gardiner, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Freedom, Hall, Franklin, with lumber to J. Murray.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Hawkins, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. F. H. Miller, Miller, George's Banks, with fish to E. Haley & Co.

Schr. Rippie, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley & Co.

Schr. California, Nathan, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Robbins, Boston.

Schr. J. Pierce, Nelson, Boston.

Schr. Witch Hazel, Spear, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maud Webster, Wentworth, Newport.

Schr. J. Mansfield, Achorn, Norwich.

Schr. Twilight, Robinson, Norwich.

Schr. George B. Somes, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Nulato, Willis, Providence.

Schr. Eagle, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Mary C. Carroll, Carroll, Pawtucket.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Reynolds, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Challenge, Ferguson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Mauna, Allen, Dennis.

Schr. John F. Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Mary A. Irvin, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Jesse Ivin, Kendall, Virginia.

Schr. Mary A. Brown, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. F. Carman, Ketcham, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Henry H. Pitts, French, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Scull, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wieland, for Hamburg; Georgia, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; ship St. John, for San Francisco; barks Alma, for Bremen; Vibilia, for Cork; Tremont, for Buenos Ayres; brigs Five Brothers, for Stettin; F. I. Henderson, for Cork; Johanne, for Santos; Nettie Chase, for Kingston, Jam.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, July 26.—Arr. barks Fanny, Baltimore; Zulma, (Br.,) Peterson, New-York; brigs R. S. Gore, Hodgeman, New-York; Emma L. Hall, Pray, New-York; schr. F. R. Williams, Shearer, Baltimore. Sld. bark Anita, New-York.

HAVANA, July 28.—Arr. steamer St. Mary, Indianola; bark Masonic, Rice, New-York. Sld. steamer Wilmington, Holmes, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, July 27.—Arr. bark Ada Carter, Sleigh, Baltimore; brig C. C. Colson, Conary, New-York.

July 25—Sld. brig Mariano, (Span.,) Newfoundland; schr. Edna Harwood, Turner, Baltimore.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 28.—Arr. bark Sarah Nichols, Amsterdam; St. Andrews, (Br.,) Bremen.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 29.—Sld. for the United States, Astrea, O. C. Leary, San Domingo, Bazzo, Regina, Gyda, Cebele, Agathe, Festina Lente, Eagle, Magenta, Captain Lockhart.

Arr. from the United States, Vesuvius.

Arr. on the 28th from the United States, Hermann, Capt. Helmrich; Annie Kimball, Dinorah, the latter in the Channel.

Arr. on the 29th from the United States, Monsoon, Perseverance, Prima Donna, the latter at Queenstown.

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